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Truckmen Ordered Back; Danes Continue Sabotage; More Coal Mines Returned

The World's Day—August 23, 1943

Boston: End of Truck Drivers' Strike Ordered

Union leader orders end of walkout of 200 truck drivers on New England Transportation Company lines. Men were instructed to return to work tomorrow. [Page 2.]

Substations for the payment of Boston city taxes and water bills will be opened between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday, at the Municipal Buildings in South Boston, Dorchester, and Roxbury, it was announced today by Merritt Thompson, City Collector.

Boston's more than 100,000 shipyard workers make this area's greatest industrial contribution to the war effort and the lack of the many thousands yet needed furnishes Boston's chief labor shortage, the War Manpower Commission reported. [Page 2.]

Scandinavia: Danes Continue Acts of Sabotage

Sabotage in Denmark continued over the week end, despite a joint appeal from King Christian and the Government for cessation of these activities, according to the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet. There were explosions in two factories and in a German patrol boat, as well as attacks on railways along which Nazi troops were bound for transportation to Norway, the report stated.

Internment of Norwegian Army officers in Germany has begun, with the first contingent of 70 having been sent from Oslo bound for German concentration camps.

German police are patrolling the streets of Oslo trying to prevent distribution of clandestine newspapers and tracts, while special motorized patrols are searching all cars for the same purpose.

Sweden is urging Finland to make peace, promising through the Swedish paper Afton Tidningen to help Finland's food situation, while the Svenska Dagbladet appeals to Finland to act fast "because if she delays much longer she will end up in a catastrophe and will never regain her freedom."

Washington: 53 Firms Get Mines Back

Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes restored to private control mines of 53 companies which he had been operating as coal administrator for the Government since May 1. Some of the mines turned back had suffered an interruption in production by "work stoppage," Mr. Ickes said, indicating that they might have contracts with John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers.

Used-car prices will not go under a ceiling until next month, even if a roll-back is approved by James Brownlee, deputy administrator in charge of prices, the OPA announced, because of the gigantic printing job entailed in preparing a regulation.

National: Michigan Legislature Probe Ordered

Michigan's Circuit Judge Leland W. Carr ordered a one-man Grand Jury investigation of Michigan Legislative affairs from Jan. 1, 1939, to July 1, 1943, to determine whether any members of the legislature accepted, solicited or were offered bribes.

Joseph V. O'Leary, former New York State Comptroller, was nominated as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor by the state committee of the American Labor Party, subject to withdrawal.

An "automotive section" to sit permanently in Detroit to handle labor disputes and voluntary wage adjustments on a national basis is planned by the National War Labor Board, it was announced at Detroit by David A. Wolff, who will be chairman of the section.

Europe: Italian People's Wish for Peace Blocked

German pressure on the Badoglio Government is responsible for Italy's inability to withdraw from the war, according to the open admission of the Italian press which stated that the people's wish for peace has been blocked by "enormous difficulties."

Gen. Henri Giraud, Commander in Chief of the French forces, and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of the United States Fifth Army, flew to Sicily and conferred with Gen. Sir. Harold Alexander, Commander in Chief of the island. General Giraud also flew to Malta before returning to Algiers.

Restoration of devastated areas in Russia is to be carried out under a plan just announced by the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It provides, among other things, for a new system of education including nine military schools, labor schools, nurseries and recreational centers. [First Page, Second Section.]

India: Stratemeyer Heads Far East Air Forces

Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer has been appointed Air Officer over forces in India, Burma, and China. He was formerly Chief of the United States Air Staff under Gen. Henry H. Arnold, and his new assignment is believed a harbinger of increased activity against Japan from that area.

Famine conditions prevailing in the province of Bengal prompted the Calcutta Municipal Corporation to cable President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, appealing for immediate shipment of food from America, Australia, and Africa

Americas: Brazil's War Position Stressed

"Brazil's position is one of determination that nothing is too little or to great to give to attain victory," declared President Vargas as Brazil observed the first anniversary of war on the side of the United Nations.

A Caribbean Research Council to co-ordinate and promote agricultural and fisheries studies has been set up as a first definite step toward implementing the United Nations' Food Conference Governor Tugwell, of Puerto Rico, has announced.

Movie producers Walt Disney and Louis B. Mayer are to have Aztec eagle decorations bestowed upon them by President Avila Camacho of Mexico for their work in promoting harmony between Mexico and the United States.

Smaller Hats and 'L-85' Dresses Cut Women's Garb to the Cloth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Ladies' hats will be smaller this fall—not because fashion leaders say so, but to conserve materials.

While using less material than last year, the women's millinery industry reported to the War Production Board that they have been able to make 20 per cent more hats.

The result is smaller hats, reduced brim dimensions, and less ribbon and veiling.

Increased production will make it possible for the millinery trade to try to lure women war workers and others away from the scarves that they have been wearing over their curls for several years now. With more women working, more hats will be needed.

Some shortage is reported in fur and wool felts, due to manpower difficulties in the industry.

The new small hats will be worn with short, well-fitting "L-85" dresses which for the first time will be definitely limited as to the amount of material which may be used for all trimmings, collars, and pockets.

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Weather Report

Warm

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 8:38 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 5:30 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:33 a. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:31 a. m.

Sunday Driving At Lowest Mark In OPA Check

'Splendid co-operation' in Bay State is attested by estimate of decrease in violations.

In strenuous efforts to check at once the shrinkage in Massachusetts' gasoline stocks, the State Office of Price Administration stopped 4,800 motorists on Bay State highways yesterday on suspicion of violating the pleasure-driving ban, but only 215 drivers were held plainly guilty.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, declared today: "I feel that the results speak for themselves. This was by far our most successful drive to conserve gasoline, and I feel that we achieved our purpose when we found that less than 10 per cent of those using their cars over the week end might be considered possible violators of the ration regulations. This is the smallest percentage on record. We want to thank everyone for such splendid co-operation!"

There were 273 others who will be checked further as possible violators, and interviews with operators of 1,100 parked cars may yield additional names. But even so, say officials, the total possible violators are satisfyingly few.

Ready With Answers

OPA investigators reported that the great majority of motorists were all ready for them: "They had their answers right at the tip of their tongues in almost every case," they reported. In most instances, the answers so obviously justified use of gasoline that the cars were waved on their way and no report made of the questioning.

Out of the 4,800 cars stopped, only 2,483 drivers had to be detained any length of time before the investigator and the accompanying policeman were convinced.

The busiest investigators in the State were believed to be the two who handled the traffic at the Cottage Farm Bridge. Within four hours, these two men questioned 445 motorists. They discovered that between 30 and 35 per cent of the drivers had vacation permits and could prove they were traveling between the points mentioned on their permits.

Many Defense Workers

Also traveling across the bridge—which in normal times has been one of the city's worst traffic bottlenecks—were many defense workers on their way to and from jobs at the Boston and Charles-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Kharkov Occupied by Russian Army; Allies Continue to 'Soften Up' Italy; Eyewitness Story of Kiska Landing

Associated Press

American and Canadian Troops Embark for Kiska

Large numbers of American and Canadian fighting men crowd the beach of an Aleutian island as they are loaded on shallow-draft invasion craft for the attack in which Japanese-held Kiska Island was captured. Supply of fuel for motorized units is piled on road.

Allied troops on Kiska consolidate positions and spread to nearby Aleutian isles.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

While the Allies continued their round-the-clock destructive raids over Southern Italy, the invasion that this softening-up process was assumed to prepare for had not materialized. The only big war move yielded by the week end was the German withdrawal from the great Russian base of Kharkov, which was quickly occupied by the Russians.

Presumably little is left of the great steel center of the Ukraine. When the Germans first took it Oct. 24, 1941, the Russians worked hard to dismantle it of as many of its factories as they could get away. Since then it has thrice been pounded by bombs and shells—when taken by the Russians last Feb. 16 in their victorious 375-mile drive from Stalingrad, when retaken by the Germans March 14, and when taken once more by the Russians today.

There can be little doubt that the Germans are now in process of falling back to a new line. They concede that their purpose is to shorten the line. In so doing they have the advantage of three great radiating railways—the Moscow - Minsk, Moscow - Kiev, and Moscow-Crimea, with plentiful lateral lines in between. A line at the Dnieper through Kiev would mean a withdrawal of 260 miles in the center, probably followed by withdrawals from Bryansk and Smolensk in the north and from the Kuban in the south. However, the selection of the next defense line presumably will be governed by whether the Allied commanders have decided to invade the Continent in earnest this fall or whether the Nazis are to have a longer respite.

Meanwhile, from Britain and from Northwest Africa bombers ranged out against Germany, France and Southern Italy. Marauders from North Africa, accompanied for the first time by invader fighters, attacked the much-bombed Salerno, south of Naples, cutting the railroad and forcing a rerouting of Axis forces and supplies on their way south. Crotone, in the arch of Italy's "boot" and other railroad points were disorganized.

From Britain, the main target was Leverkusen, a great chemical plant six miles north of Cologne. Approaching moonless nights are increasing the apprehensions of Berlin and other targets of long-range raiders.

In the Pacific, while General MacArthur's men were attacking the Salamaua airfield after the week-end withdrawal of the Japanese, the Chinese were urgently pleading for a quick offensive against the heart of Japan, following the Allied occupation of Kiska on the ground that "procrastination was dangerous." A Japanese report that an Allied attempt to invade Kolombangara in the Solomons had been driven off, remained without confirmation from Allied sources.

Spreading out from recaptured Kiska, Canadian and American troops have seized the little island of Segula and are consolidating positions on Kiska and in the adjacent Aleutian area.

Allied Chiefs Feel Sure Of Soviet Course

QUEBEC, Aug. 23 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has arrived in Quebec. Announcement was made that Sir William Glasgow, Australian High Commissioner in Canada, would take part in the war conference.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Aug. 23—Despite the flurry of speculative reports attending the Moscow announcement that Maxim Litvinoff is being "relieved" as Ambassador to the United States, the current Roosevelt-Churchill war council is resulting in a greatly strengthened military alliance between America, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, in the judgment of authoritative spokesmen of the conference.

Four factors are cited here as contributing to the improved state of Russo-Anglo-American military collaboration. They are:

1. The strategy decisions and the impending actions following

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Question Mark on Kiska: Why Did Japanese Flee?

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, landing on Kiska with the main body of American and Canadian troops, gives a graphic description of how the Japanese, leaving possibly only 20 hours before, left tents and machine-gun emplacements to give the impression they were still there.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the North Pacific

KISKA HARBOR, Aug. 22—The Kiska campaign, expected to be one of the biggest operations so far in the Pacific, has turned into a huge question mark.

Ever since it became obvious—48 extraordinary hours after the first landings on Aug. 15—that the Japanese had vanished, questions have followed one another thick and fast.

The questions to which the Army and Navy officials do not know the answers—and which they are trying to determine from evidence found here on the ground and retrospective figuring—are:

When did the Japanese start to leave?

How many of them were there at the end?

Why did they leave?

To consider the last question first, reasons for the Japanese evacuation are on the surface not difficult to surmise. For months Kiska has been subjected to some of the heaviest naval bombardment and air bombing of the war. Day and night, sometimes for several days in succession, heavy and light warships have hurled shells at the enemy and planes have dropped all kinds of bombs on him. In view of this, it is reasonable to suppose that the time came when the invaders simply could not take it any longer.

But this does not account for three factors, first, extensive underground installations and excellently placed camouflaged defenses; second, the relatively slight damage done to certain main areas; third, the Japanese reputation for resistance.

Every intelligence officer interviewed here stressed the strength of enemy fortifications and pointed out that opposed landings would have been murderous for us. Plentiful stores of antiaircraft, mortar, and machine-gun ammunition have been found. As for underground works, I have been conducted through an extensive hospital tunneled into a standstone hill. A direct bomb hit, leaving a huge crater on the hillside above, appeared not to have had the slightest effect on the hospital, one of several such catacombs.

Morale Shaken

Physical damage, however, is not necessarily related to the effect on morale of shellings and delayed-action bombs. These doubtless inflicted demoralizing punishment on the enemy, caused repeated sleepless nights and some fatalities before the main body left. Another demoralizing factor was the Japanese foreknowledge—through our threats—of our unlimited determination to oust them. The fact remains that the Japanese reputation for no retreat now is an exploded myth.

In this case, the Japanese decided not to defend an island of dubious strategic worth to them. Without other strongholds in the North Pacific and facing superior strength, Kiska was a liability.

In a sense, Kiska is of more psychological than strategic use to us. What reoccupying Kiska does mean is that large military and naval forces which have been immobilized in the North Pacific for nearly a year now are free for other duties. So long as they were held in this area, Japan was winning a kind of victory. They chose a dramatic moment to quit.

When the Japanese got out and how they got away are matters of speculation. It is possible that a Japanese convoy, believed to be bringing supplies to Kiska during the latter part of July, actually was taking troops away. Two of these ships were sunk by our planes. Also it is possible that the invaders, who at one time may have

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Jungle Fights Back of Gains In New Guinea

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 21. Delayed—Cunning against cunning, in man-to-man combat:

That is the method of advance by which the Allied forces have sent the Japanese into full retreat in the area south of the San Francisco River in New Guinea.

The Japanese are tumbling back toward their main perimeter defenses which guard the airfields of Salamaua—defenses which guard the isthmus of Salamaua as well.

It has been a confused as well as bitter struggle. The tactical objectives have been slight clearings in densely wooded terrain, hills big and small, junctions of jungle tracks through which movement is made possible.

Ambush in Thickets

Attack by ambush has taken the place of normal infantry assault. The daily incidents in this battle have not been headline news and the efforts of small groups of men, a dozen here and a score there, who have been left to grunt, sweat, and toil, have been unsung beneath the silent canopy of this great jungle.

In these parts the fighting has all been in the hands of Australians—Australian Imperial Forces and Militia—and their task has been considerably lightened by the terrific weight of our air bombardment during many weeks.

Over to the East along the coast north from Nassau Bay, Americans have been struggling under similar conditions and against similar problems and have finally captured the ridge running west and east at the north end of Tambu Bay, which has been named Roosevelt Ridge.

How Strong a "Citadel"?

The next stage in this long-drawn-out battle for control of Huon Gulf ports that started on the fringes of Wau Airfield eight months ago is now in sight. Salamaua is directly threatened as a result of the new Japanese retreat; the enemy is now back on his last line of defenses.

This "citadel" of Salamaua, as it is called in today's communique, is probably nothing more than in-

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Ambassadors: Out and In

Associated Press

Principals in Russian Embassy Shift

Here are Maxim Litvinoff, left, and Andrei Gromyko, who succeeded Mr. Litvinoff as Soviet Ambassador to the United States. This picture was taken when Mr. Litvinoff arrived in San Francisco, Dec. 6, 1941, to take up his duties as Ambassador. Mr. Gromyko is former Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy.

Italy-Solomons: Axis Air Power Wanes

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 23—Japanese tactics have swung to the defensive. But Japanese strategy still has in it the elements of an offensive war.

This conclusion can well be drawn from the Japanese reversals of the past week, all of which have been marked by tactical withdrawals of a type hitherto absent from the Japanese method.

The retreat by the Japanese toward Salamaua, their abandonment of Kiska, and their inability to defend Wewak show a trend. While the first two are dramatic, it is highly probable that the shift in aerial warfare, evidenced in the Wewak raids, may be the most significant in long-range strategic consideration.

Tokyo Defense Plan

For if the Allies are shooting down Japanese planes faster than they can be built, this is a fact of highest significance for the whole Pacific war.

Japan's total defense of the areas it has seized depends largely upon adequately stocked land air bases as well as fully complemented carriers.

Six months ago, perhaps, losses in one theater of action were not so vital to the whole war, since the Japanese could recoup from elsewhere and could by that means oppose consistent air strength on the only front where major fighting was taking place. But now, when United Nations forces are growing in striking power all over the Pacific and there is every indication that a squeeze can and will be put

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Flares Over Rome Reported by Radio

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 23

The Italian Radio reported that Allied planes flew over Rome on the night of Aug. 21 dropping leaflets and flares, and in accordance with the recent open city declaration by the Badoglio Government, no resistance was made.

There was no Allied announcement concerning the presence of Allied planes over Rome.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

UNITED STATES FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 23—Loss by the Axis of 34 aircraft against five over Italy yesterday and the night before, bringing the total loss there in the last four days to 114, emphasizes the threat of unbearably heavy drain on German production of aircraft and pilots which has now been greatly increased by Luftwaffe commitments for air combat in this region.

It apparently is the Germans' intention to make the air a stronghold over the Italian mainland as the Allies prepare to open a second front on the European continent proper. Yesterday's raid, in which American medium bombers, B-26 Marauders, shot down 31 following a bag of 22 the previous day, was on the Salerno marshaling yards 25 miles south of Naples.

Bombers with high fire power and an escort of 36 invaders from the Allies' tactical Air Force encountered close to 100 Axis fighters, mostly German. It was the invad-

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Russia:

Kharkov Evacuated By German Forces

The German High Command admitted the loss of Kharkov, their greatest position in all the south of Russia in what appeared to be a general retreat.

The fall of the city was presented by DNB, German news agency, as an evacuation in which Russian pressure had no part. In a broadcast announcing withdrawal

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Greatest Need for Labor Lies in Boston Shipyards

More than 100,000 shipyard workers are now employed in the Boston area, and still a serious shortage exists because so many more are needed, it was reported today at the regional offices of the War Manpower Commission here.

This is the only acute shortage in Boston. There are many instances of a lack of skilled workers and labor in quite a few plants paying low wages is scarce, but generally speaking no marked labor shortages are to be found in Boston outside of shipbuilding.

"So much has shipbuilding developed that it has become Boston's greatest contribution to the war effort at the present time," Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, said.

The principal shipyards in this district are the Boston Navy Yard, which recently called for 10,000 more workers, the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, the new yard at Hingham, and the Lawley Yard at Neponset, between Boston and Quincy.

The old yards have all expanded and the new Hingham yard, which is operated by the management of Fore River, has put on 25,000 workers and is still not complete.

Will Use More Women

"The needs of the shipyards here will be met by employing more women, by bringing in workers from the outside, and probably by recruiting more people who are now engaged in less essential industry," Mr. Smith said.

"The greatest source will doubtless be the women, who up to a few years ago were unknown in local shipyards. A great many have already been employed. They are doing many welding operations, working in the electrical shops, handling some operations in machine shops, etc.

"As a rule they can do anything that does not require a lot of climbing, heavy lifting, work that is hot, heavy and dirty such as in foundries, and even there some women are to be found, or jobs that call for years of training, such as machinists.

"The opening of the shipyards to women has been one of the greatest changes in industry in Boston made by this war."

No prospect of Boston being put on the 48 hour week is seen at present at the War Manpower Commission. Eleven New England cities are now on that basis: Springfield, Holyoke, Northampton in Massachusetts, Portsmouth in New Hampshire, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, Bristol, Waterbury in Connecticut, Portland and Bath in Maine.

This is done only in areas where the labor shortage is very severe. The object of ordering all business, less essential as well as essential, on the 48-hour week is to increase manpower. Numerous exceptions are allowed. However the most needy plants usually have already taken such steps. Some small savings of labor have resulted in each area.

Critical Areas

Two changes in the standing of New England cities according to labor needs were announced at the War Manpower Commission today. Meriden, Conn., was moved into Group I. Previously Meriden had stood in Group II. North Adams, Mass., was moved into Group II from Group III.

The areas now in Group I, which are classed as having a critical labor shortage and where the procurement agencies are instructed not to place any contracts which can be handled in other areas, are these: Connecticut: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, Bristol, Waterbury, and Meriden. Maine: Portland. Massachusetts: New Bedford.

The areas of Group II where a critical labor shortage is anticipated within six months and where procurement agencies are instructed not to place contracts which will increase labor needs, are as follows:

Connecticut: Middletown, New Haven, New London, Groton, Stamford. Maine: Bath. Massachusetts: Attleboro, Springfield, Holyoke, Northampton, and North Adams. New Hampshire: Claremont and Portsmouth. Rhode Island: Newport and Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket. Vermont: Springfield.

To See 'Big Inch' Film

A technicolor film depicting construction of the "Big-Inch" petroleum pipe-line just completed between Longview, Texas, in the oilfields, to the Eastern Seaboard will be shown to the Rotary Club of Boston at a luncheon meeting Wednesday at the Hotel Statler.

Sunday Drives Hit Low Mark In OPA Check

Continued from Page 1

town Navy Yards and the Watertown Arsenal.

Out of all the motorists questioned on the bridge, the investigators found only 14 whom they considered out-and-out violators. This was typical of the small percentage of pleasure-drivers found throughout the State.

The entire week end witnessed a radical drop in traffic on all highways. Most noticeable reduction occurred at Revere and Nantasket Beaches. At times, only about one fifth as many cars were on the roads to these pleasure spots as had been there during the past two weeks, investigators reported.

To the north, the situation was the same. On the Andover turnpike traffic was extremely light, and of the 260 motorists questioned there yesterday, only 30 appeared to be deserving of further action.

Black Market Found

Agents of the OPA stationed on the Lynn Shore Drive reported that only 45 cars passed them in four hours. They interviewed 22 of these; nine had vacation permits, and the excuses of only four seemed questionable.

The drive uncovered one major black-market operation in gasoline ration coupons when an OPA investigator, accompanied by State Trooper William T. Nightly questioned two boys found changing a tire on the Salisbury Beach road bout 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The boys were discovered to have in their possession five TT coupons bearing the endorsement of a large bus line. Further questioning enabled the trooper and the investigator to trace the source of the coupons.

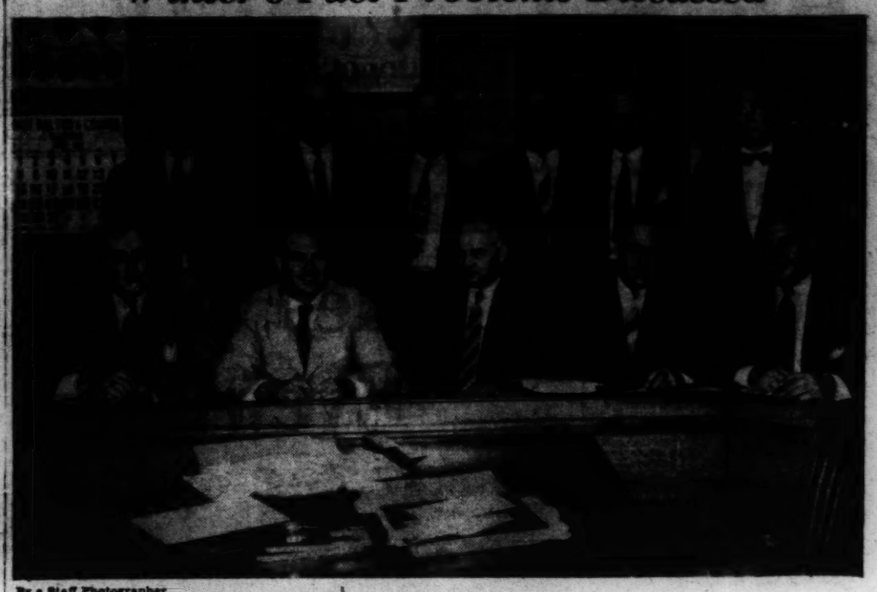
They compelled a gas station attendant to turn over coupons worth 232 gallons of gasoline, and obtained direct evidence of black-market operations. The investigation continued for five hours and netted 61 coupons of all types, most of them indorsed properly. The boys originally questioned admitted the coupons were for sale at 20 cents apiece.

Juvenile Circus Of Playgrounds Wednesday Night

Boston boys and girls are bringing their circus to town again Wednesday evening. A grand parade will open the spectacle of the 15th annual Park Department Playground Circus at the Fens Stadium at 7 o'clock.

Hundreds of youngsters have been rehearsing their stunts all summer on the various playgrounds throughout the city. Clowns and acrobats, animal acts and tableaux are among the scheduled features. Girls from Curtis Hall will perform a ladder act and boys from the South Boston Stadium will put on a "bathing beauty" parade. A Punch and Judy show, a Commando Drill, and dances will contribute to the entertainment.

Winter's Fuel Problems Discussed



By a Staff Photographer

Fuel Specialists Confer With Legislative Commission

To learn at first hand the fuel problems facing Massachusetts during the coming winter, the special recess commission studying rationing conferred today with Federal and State officials and specialists in the industry. Included in the conference group: Front row, left to right: State Senator William Nolen (D) of Holyoke; State Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Senate and Chairman of the Commission; Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House and Vice-Chairman of the Commission; Representative Carl A. Sheridan (R) of Framingham, and Representative Louis Lobel (R) of Boston. Back row, left to right: William M. Little, District Fuel Drafting Officer of the Office of Price Administration; Clyde G. Morrill, of the Independent Oil Men's Association; William A. Clark, President of the New England Coal Dealers' Association; Richard F. Paul, Secretary of the Massachusetts Socony Industry; Robert Gilmore, of the Anthracite Advisory Committee, and Oscar Ostby, Assistant Deputy of the Solid Fuel Industry.

Miles to Give Three Medals To Bay State Heroes' Kin

Leading the list of New Englanders cited for heroism on the fighting fronts are three Massachusetts men for whom medals will be awarded posthumously late today by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, at retreat ceremonies of a military police battalion at Breakheart Reservation, Melrose.

To John N. Fulkerson of Cambridge will go the Legion of Merit in the degree of Legionnaire, for the deeds of his son, Private George W. Fulkerson, on Guadalcanal. Mrs. Rosie E. Clevesy, Medford, Mass., will receive the Silver Star for her son, Second Lieut. Samuel W. Clevesy, Jr., cited on Attu Island. A second Silver Star will be presented to Mrs. Shirley J. Vermilyea, Lowell, whose husband, Pfc. Gerald P. Vermilyea, was killed after destroying an enemy threat in an undisclosed area.

Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving of Taunton has received the Legion of Merit as commander of a division of importance to the security of the Hawaiian Department.

Legion of Merit Award

Col. Wilford A. Walker, Woburn, received the Legion of Merit as a quartermaster who "functioned under adverse conditions and contributed materially to the successful offensive operations" on Guadalcanal.

Master Sergeant Percy H. Walker, Boston, received the Legion of Merit for producing two plays, using personnel of Fort MacArthur, Calif., which were shown, off duty, at many posts and isolated stations where other types of entertainment could not reach; they were also shown in nearby hospitals.

Ensign Frank Olender, Newport, R. I., received a letter of commendation from the Navy's Chief of Naval Personnel for his "participation in the consolidation" of Arzew, Algeria, and the seizure of three hostile merchant vessels and one patrol craft.

Identical letters for a common exploit were sent to Edward W. Soroka, Gunner's Mate Third Class, Conimicut, R. I.; William H. Whelton, Jr., Gunner's Mate Third Class, Roxbury, Mass.; Glen H. Woodbury, Coxswain, Quincy; Robert L. Wilcox, Seaman First Class, Kennebunkport, Maine; Richard G. Watts, Seaman First Class, Manchester, N. H.; John F. Shea, Storekeeper First Class, Cambridge; Eugene A. Campiola, Seaman First Class, Lawrence; Walter L. Perry, Seaman First Class, Medford, and Charles Wolfe, Jr., Seaman First Class, Southwick.

Destroyed Nazi Planes

They were cited as members of an armed guard aboard a merchantman in the North Atlantic which downed "probably three and possibly four German planes," even though their ship was disabled. Their ship "battered by Arctic storms," underwent more than 100 aerial raids in five days, it was pointed out.

The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded to Private Kenneth L. Lawrence and Private Francesco Verrengia, both of Providence, R. I., for 50 operational flights in the Southwest Pacific. They dropped supplies and transported troops to advanced positions, flying at low altitudes over mountainous terrain under adverse flying conditions, often landing within a few miles of enemy bases, the citation said.

The Navy's Silver Star was awarded to Lieut. Commander Richard Holden of Rutland, Vt., for "his expert skill and coolness" in an undisclosed action.

A second bronze oak-leaf cluster for his Air Medal has been awarded to Lieut. George F. German of Elmwood, Conn., a member of the Northwest Africa Photo-Reconnaissance Wing.

East Fuel Bloc Urged as Need In Distribution

Formation of a Congressional bloc from the eastern seaboard states to obtain better treatment in distribution of fuels this winter was proposed today at an executive session of the State Legislature's committee studying rationing and related problems.

Today's meeting at the State House was attended by oil men, coal dealers, and representatives of Federal agencies, and was not open to the public. Mayor Tobin of Boston was invited to attend the meeting, but was not present.

Following the conference, called to consider methods of alleviating the fuel shortage in Massachusetts, the Committee disclosed that the coal shortage may result in the use of domestic bituminous coal as a substitute for anthracite. It was also disclosed that there appeared to be little chance of further conversion from oil to coal.

Attending the conference were Clyde Morrill of the Independent Oil Men's Association, William M. Little, rationing officer of the Office of Price Administration here; William A. Clark, President of the New England Coal Dealers Association; Richard F. Paul of the Massachusetts petroleum industry; Oscar M. Ostby of the Solid Fuels Administration, and Gerard T. Torborg of the Petroleum Administration for War.

World Peace Team In Boston Tuesday

Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine will speak on the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution for world peace at a luncheon meeting at the Women's Republican Club, Beacon Street, tomorrow noon. The meeting is sponsored by the Massachusetts Branch of the United Nations' Association.

At the same time Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina, who comprises the other half of a two-man Congressional speaking team touring Massachusetts and New Hampshire, will meet with members of the Democratic State Committee at the Bellevue Hotel.

First Smith-Connally Act Strike Vote In New England at Propper-McCallum

The first strike vote in New England to be taken under the newly enacted Smith-Connally War Labor Dispute Act is scheduled for Sept. 1 among employees of the Propper-McCallum Hosiery Company of Northampton and Florence, Mass.

Announcement of plans for the balloting was made here today by Samuel G. Zach, New England Regional Attorney of the National Labor Relations Board, who will conduct the voting.

The 450 employees will register yes or no to the following question:

"Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production in wartime as a result of this dispute?"

Voting on the same question will take place simultaneously at 35 other companies over the country.

The dispute comes between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers, Inc.

The labor contract between the union and the manufacturers' association will expire Aug. 31. During the negotiations the union suggested the contract be extended 60 days to complete a new one and that the new one be made retroactive.

The association offered to extend the present contract two years.

Neither side would accept the other's proposal, and the union filed notice Aug. 1 of intention to strike, as required by the Smith-Connally Act.

The Propper-McCallum company is the only one of the 36 firms in the association which is located in New England. The others are mainly in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the balance in Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Ft. Wayne, Des Moines and Los Angeles.

4 Maine Soldiers Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The War Department announced today that the following Maine soldiers had been wounded in action:

North African Area

Staff Sergeant Fred J. Acquin, husband of Mrs. Barbara A. Acquin, Bangor.
Private First Class Philip E. LaPoint, son of Walter H. La Point, Limestone.

Southwest Pacific Area

Corporal Alphee V. Caron, son of Alfred Caron, Sabattus.
Private First Class Victor L. Jardine, son of Mrs. Joseph Jardine, Greenville.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warm

Boston and Vicinity: Not much change in temperature tonight and Tuesday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Not much change in temperature tonight and Tuesday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:30 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 7:00 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.

Maine Democrats See Roosevelt War Efficiency

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 23—The shape of things in the political year to come began to be seen in Maine last week. One thousand Democrats attending the eleventh annual Field Day of their party at Biddeford heard both the military and domestic policies of the Roosevelt New Deal Administration eulogized.

Former representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, now a member of President Roosevelt's staff in Washington, declared only efficiency could be behnd the achievements of the past few years in raising an Army of millions of men, providing for its transport and supplies, building the world's greatest Navy, and converting the nation into the arsenal of democracy.

These home-front angles, in addition to his mentioning of President Roosevelt's foresight in taking the advance steps which prevented war coming to our shores, were aimed directly at the expressions of Mane's Republican delegation in Washington, who score bureaucratic bungling.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, now touring the battle-fronts, has been most outspoken in his criticism of home-front activities, particularly the Office of Price Administration and the methods it employs in gasoline rationing. The political fight looming for next year appeared lined up, not for discussion of what has to be accomplished, but over the methods employed.

Senator Brewster's interest in the war effort is demonstrated by his work with the Truman Committee, and his departure with the group of six Senators to see what is actually takng place in the foreign theaters of war. But even in Africa he found occasion to criticize the distribution of gasoline sent by boat from America. He will return, not only with exhaustive detail for presentation to the Truman Committee on what use is actually being made of American-produced war materials, but some lively ammunition for use in the politcal wars of the coming year.

Figures in the State political picture also began to grow restive. Roy L. Fernald of Winterport, twice unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nominaton for Governor, spoke at Orono, criticizing Maine's governmental costs which he said were high in comparison to those of other states of like size and character. To observers it sounded like the first utterance in his own third attempt for the nomination, since he pointed to Senate President Horace Hildreth, a probable candidate, Speaker F. Ardine Richardson, announced candidate, as officials who would probably defend the administration of Governor Sewall, Governor Sewall himself is generally regarded as a likely candidate for a third term, so the stage appears set for another boiling primary fight in which Democrats will look for serious breaches in their opponents' ranks.

Worker Against Liquor

The Rev. Frederick W. Smith of Waterville, superintendent of the Maine Christian Civic League and tireless crusader against liquor and vice in Maine, returned last week from Yale University armed with new and exact information to aid churches in dealing more effectively with the liquor problem.

His efforts, although not noticeably successful in committee chambers, have produced striking results at local option polls. Recent elections have seen more and more towns outlaw beer and tap rooms.

While attention is absorbed in the war and great issues of the home front tied in with the war effort, he will be conducting his campaign, armed with the latest material available, with a view to gaining more "dry" ground in the communites of Maine at the next State election.

Truckers 'On Vacation' Tieup Indicated to End Tomorrow

Truckers who have been "on vacation" on the New England Transportation Company lines in Worcester and elsewhere will begin going back to work tomorrow, C. G. Fitzpatrick, business agent of the Teamsters' Union in Worcester, reported today.

The strikers were ordered to call off their tieup of 108 trucks by P. H. Jennings of Boston, international organizer of the Teamsters' Union for New England.

A meeting will be held in Boston this afternoon to help bring the walkout to an end.

The strike was credited to a desire to put pressure on the National War Labor Board for a quicker handling of the dispute over a new labor agreement between the union and the group of trucking companies concerned. There was no special grievance against the New England Transportation Company. It was singled out, as were several others earlier, as a spot for protest. Somewhat more than half of its drivers remained at work.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said over the long distance telephone today that he had been in communication with Organizer Jennings on Saturday and that Mr. Jennings had instructed him to get the men back on the job. Mr. Fitzpatrick told him he would, but Saturday was a difficult day to reach men, what with the gasoline shortage. Consequently he arranged a meeting today to be held in Boston.

Business agents were going to be invited and men were going to be got back on the job starting tomorrow. It might take some time to finish bringing them all back. As far as they could be located they would return.

"We are going to do the best we can to round up the men and start them rolling tomorrow," Mr. Fitzpatrick concluded.

Mr. Fitzpatrick repeated it was no strike but that the men had gone on vacations.

The tieup hit the lines of the New England Transportation Company in Worcester, Brockton, Putnam, New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Hartford, and Danbury. It missed Boston, New York, New Bedford, Providence, and Springfield.

Negotiations over a new labor contract have been carried on for some time since the expiration of the old agreement last spring.

The National War Labor Board brought the situation to a head last week in ordering the men back and telling them it would not touch their dispute while they were out.

Civil Liberties Union Opposes Legion In Plan for Compulsory Flag Salute

Opposition to any amendment to the United States Constitution making flag saluting compulsory was voiced today by the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, through its counsel, Alfred Albert.

In a statement commenting on the resolution passed last week by the Massachusetts Department, American Legion, urging such an amendment, the Union said:

"The compulsory flag salute is not the way to achieve a true spirit of patriotism nor an appreciation of our democratic form of government."

Meanwhile members of the American Legion who adjourned their State convention in Boston Saturday now look forward to the national convention at Omaha on Sept. 21, 22, and 23, it was pointed out today by the veterans' headquarters in the State House.

Two of the many resolutions passed by the 816 delegates of the State Department which will be considered next month are: immigration equality for Chinese, in comparison with other nations, and compulsory flag salute and pledge of allegiance "by all those who participate in the privileges of American citizenship and enjoy the benefits of free American education."

At the final session, John L. Delay of Arlington, an incumbent Vice-Commander, was elected Commander, succeeding Dr. John Hall of Bridgewater.

Others elected include: Vice-Commanders—George W. Gardner of Boston, Timothy McLaughlin of South Boston, James Mackey of Somerville, William F. Campbell of Quincy, and Tracey Dibble of Lynn; Adjutant—Coleman C. Curran; treasurer—William J. Hayes; historian—Carl T. Carey of Belmont; and Chaplain—the Rev. Fred J. Allchin of Charlestown.

Women to Hear G. O. P.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire and Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts will speak about recent events in Washington at a luncheon of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza on Thursday at 12:30 p. m. Miss Carolyn LaVers, President of the Club, will introduce the speakers.

Cucumber Grows Bottled

By a Staff Photographer

It Flourished in Its Glass House

Miss Catherine M. Barry, secretary to Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, holds a bottle in which is a full-grown cucumber, now too large to extricate without breaking the bottle. Mr. Webster, who on his Blackstone, Mass., farm is always experimenting with growing things, decided early in the summer to see what would happen if he inserted a small cucumber in a bottle and left it there. He found out, and here's the evidence.

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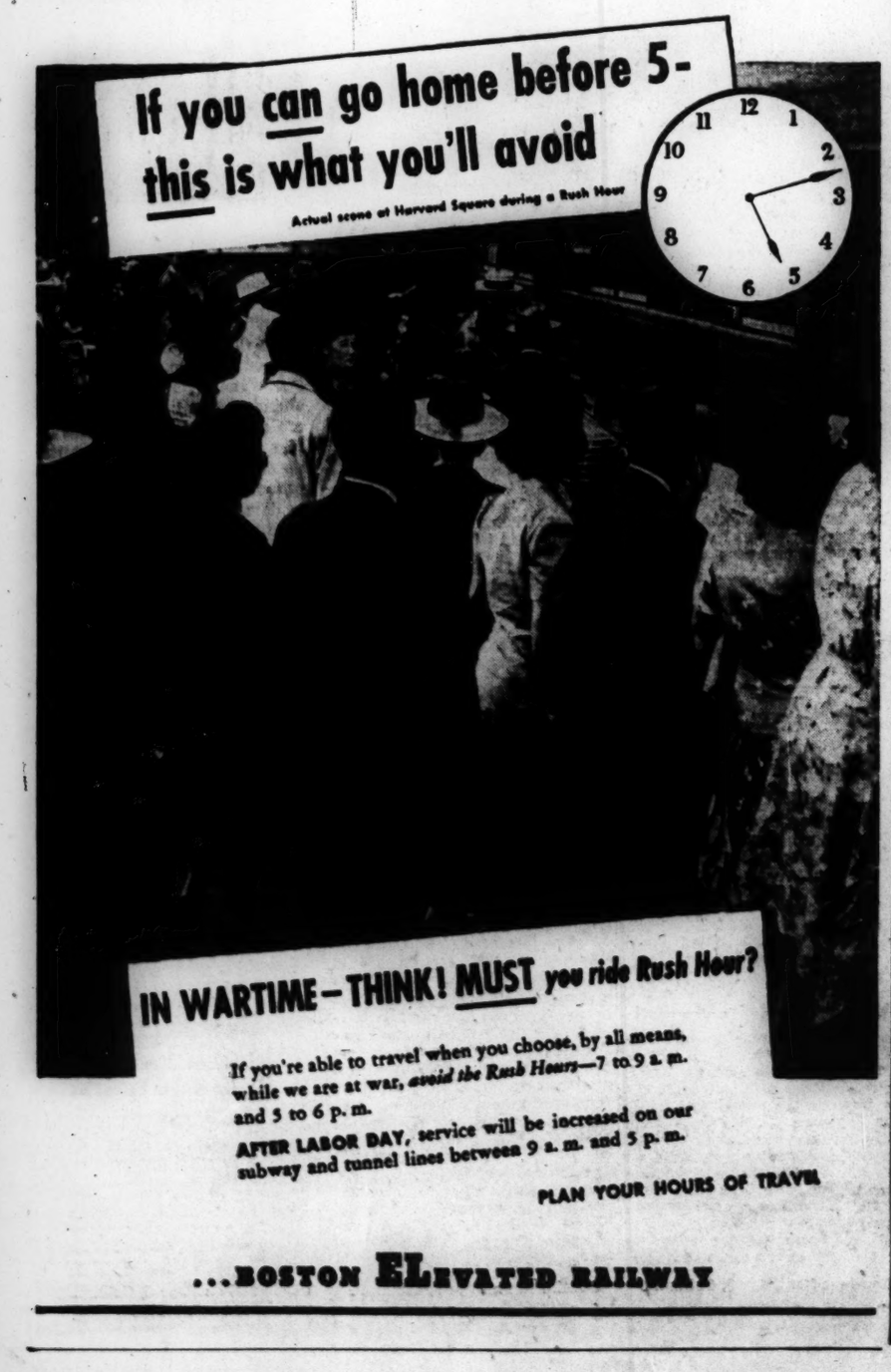
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Actual scene at Harvard Square during a Rush Hour
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A. F. of L. Teachers Urge Lifting Bars to Chinese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—The American Federation of Teachers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, doesn't see eye to eye with the leaders of its parent body on the question of excluding Chinese from this country.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council, meeting here just a few days prior to the opening the teachers' meeting, voted unanimously to adhere to the traditional A. F. of L. policy of opposing modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

The Teachers Federation, at its convention just closed here, adopted a recommendation of the Committee on Cultural Minorities urging repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

What Green Thinks

Mr. Green's explanation of the Council's action was:

"It's a question of absorption. European peoples can settle here and in the second or third generation you can't tell where they came from. But a Chinaman is still a Chinaman."

The teachers, in adopting their resolution, found no occasion for debate, or even discussion, so agreed were they on the view contrary to that taken by the A. F. of L. Council.

Neutral observers suggest that this wide difference of opinion between two elements of organized labor is the result of the dictates of self-interest. The teachers, it is pointed out, may more safely take an altruistic attitude because an inflow of Chinese would not bring a threat of competition for jobs in their field, whereas increased Chinese immigration would, in the view of those representing some other labor elements, cause a surplus detrimental to the interests of the laboring class.

View Not Unanimous

It is known, however, that, in addition to the teachers, other elements in the Federation are not in sympathy with the Council on this issue. The Federation's Postwar Planning Committee, for instance, it is learned, is preparing a statement strongly urging repeal of the Exclusion Act, as did the teachers.

There is raised anew by this some question as to just how far the Council, the constituted leadership of the Federation, actually represents rank-and-file opinion.

The Teachers' Convention this year lacked much of the sparkle of some other years, when a vigorous fight was under way for control of the organization between two groups, one representing a so-called radical group centered in New York, the other a more conservative element. This controversy has not been dissolved, but the conservative group is now firmly in control.

The convention elected Joseph F. Landis, head of the Cleveland Teachers' Union, President.

Servicemen Help in Labor Shortage

Associated Press

Signing Up for Work

British sailors, American soldiers and civilians sign up at the Campbell Soup Co. plant in Camden, N. J., Aug. 21 to help process tomatoes at the plant. Great quantities of tomatoes are in danger of spoiling due to labor shortage in Camden. Servicemen volunteered after company officials informed the Government that supplies of vegetables were piling up in freight cars and trucks faster than they could be unloaded.

Kennedy Urges Hard-Coal Pay Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, told his former colleagues on the National War Labor Board today that an increase of $1.30 a day for anthracite miners is fully justified and necessary to retain manpower.

Appearing before the Board he quit last spring in disagreement with its policies, Mr. Kennedy said that "in an effort to effect a compromise basis upon which an agreement could be written the Mine Workers offered to settle for an 'overall' figure of $1.30 per day, or $1 per day 'net.'

"By this offer we mean payment of $1 per day to each employee, with the tools, lamps, safety equipment, smithing, vacation, and so forth, to be added free or otherwise by the operator.

Declare Rise Justified

"We believe this increase to be fully justified under the national wage stabilization policy and necessary to compensate for the hazards of the industry, to bring about comparable wages with other industries, to compensate for the lag and deficiency in wage increases over the period of the past two years; to build for higher morale, increased productive efficiency and co-operation, and to aid in the more effective prosecution of the war."

Mr. Kennedy was introduced by John L. Lewis, President of the UMW, who confined himself to presenting his aide as the union's man most familiar with the problems at issue through "association with the anthracite industry for a lifetime."

Originally the UMW's demands included $2 a day and portal-to-portal pay. Mr. Kennedy said the operators had offered an increase of 64 cents a day, 33 cents of which was due under the "Little Steel" formula and the rest divided among increased vacation payments, lamps, safety equipment, tools and blacksmithing.

Mr. Kennedy said the anthracite working force is estimated at 77,000 men, compared with about 157,000 in World War I.

Higher Pay Gets Men

"The industry," he said, "has lost many additional thousands to other war industries in which higher wages are paid. A plant is being built at Scranton for the Murray Body Corporation. It will emuloy about 5,000 persons when in operation. According to reports received by us from Government sources approximately 11,000 applications for employment at this plant have been received. Yet in this same city of Scranton and the surrounding area the coal companies are desperately short of workmen.

"The answer is obvious: higher wages, better and safer working conditions."

The minimum outside labor rate in the hard coal industry is $5.08, but Mr. Kennedy said about 700 employees work at jobs which pay less than that, some of them as low as $2.78. About 10,000 men work for $5.08, while higher paid outside men get from 93 to 95 cents an hour. Inside company laborers get $6 a day on the average, and the company miner's rate is $8.56 a day. Some contract miners, who get what is known as a "consideration," or minimum rate, earn an average of $7.43, Mr. Kennedy said.

Mr. Kennedy told the Board that production of each 251,000 tons of hard coal last year cost the life of one mine worker. He said an average of 46 men were injured every day the mines worked that year.

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Teachers' Federation to Drive For Repeal of Antistrike Act

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP) — The American Federation of Teachers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, resolved Aug. 20 to wage a campaign for repeal or invalidation of the Smith-Connally Act, declaring that it "tends to foment strikes."

In a resolution adopted at its convention, the A. F. T. said the law was passed "under the guise of preventing strikes in war industries in wartime," but asserted it "has been characterized as among the most vicious anti-labor acts passed in a century."

It said the Act "forbids contributions by labor unions to political parties, a restriction which is not applied to most other voluntary organizations," and that "by oppressing labor and injuring morale of workers, hampers the war effort."

The resolution urged members to defeat Congressmen who voted for the Act and to seek and support candidates pledged to its repeal.

The convention also "reaffirms labor's no-strike policy" and called for an effective program for rolling back prices and preventing inflation.

In another resolution the Federation asked the abolition of the Dies and Kerr Committees and urged that labor work to achieve such action.

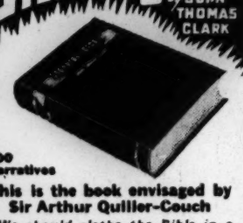
A report on Federal taxation and public finance was adopted, favoring:

Opposition to a Federal sales tax.

Disposal of Government-owned war plants in a manner providing maximum employment and lessening the concentration of economic power.

Provisions for a deduction of educational expenses from Federal income taxes in the form of an exemption.

STEPPING STONES by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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22-Member Panel To Judge Release Of Enemy Aliens

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—A 22-member panel has been set up by Attorney General Francis Biddle to consider appeals for release by interned enemy aliens recently transferred from the custody of the Army to that of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The panel will be known as the Special Alien Enemy Hearing Board. Mr. Biddle said special boards composed of four to eight members drawn from the panel would make periodic visits to detention centers to conduct hearings. He described this procedure as more economical and efficient than transporting individual alien enemies back to their home jurisdictions for hearings before their local boards.

Mr. Biddle said 4,120 interned alien enemies were transferred from Army custody to camps maintained by the service several weeks ago to provide internment facilities for Axis prisoners of war being brought to the United States. Regular camps are maintained by the service at Missoula, Mont., Bismarck, N. D., Santa Fe, N. M., and Seagoville, Crystal City, and Kennedy, Texas.

600 Soldiers to Ease Big Tomato 'Squeeze'

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 23 (AP)—Arrival of 600 soldiers on 72-hour leave from Fort Dix, N. J., to unload trucks of tomatoes at the Campbell Soup Company plant was awaited today as the Company reported that the crop apparently was saved.

Although tomato-filled trucks stretched seven miles from the plant at times last week, hundreds of civilians joined the battle against spoilage of the bumper crop and the Company, operating on a Sunday for the second time in its history, turned away scores of volunteer workers yesterday.

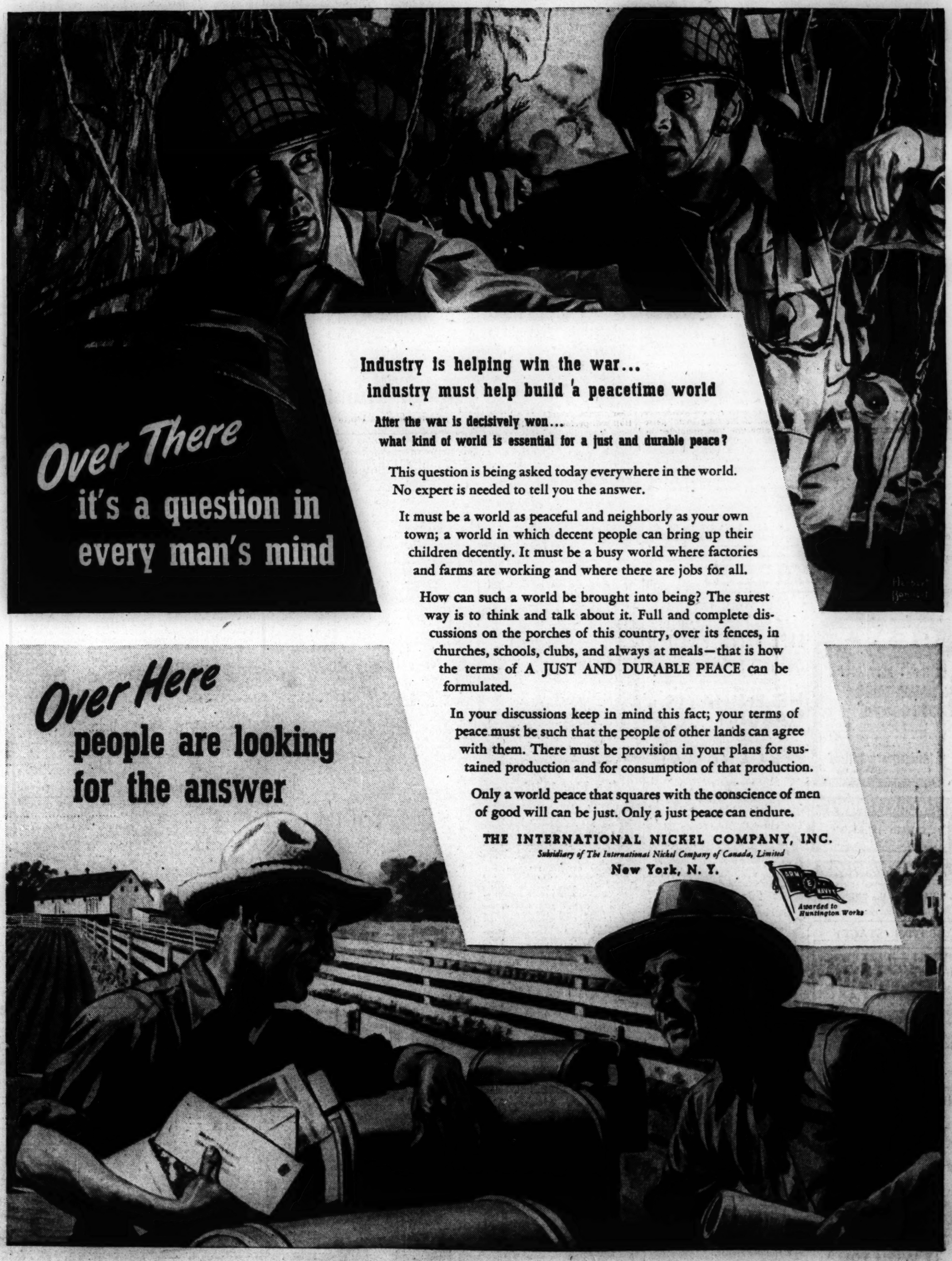
"Not a tomato was spoiled," officials said, expressing belief that the troops, who are to be replaced by another Fort Dix contingent on Aug. 25, could handle the remainder of the tomatoes.

Soft Coal Allotted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has issued a regulation giving the iron, steel and other metal industries first call on the bituminous coal output of the vast Appalachian mining region.

The regulation, issued by Secretary Ickes as Solid Fuels Administrator, also directed coal producers to supply domestic and industrial users served by the Great Lakes docks before winter weather shuts down lake shipping.

He ordered the Appalachian producers, who mine more than half the nation's bituminous coal tonnage, to "supply requirements for these purposes before filling other orders." The regulation becomes effective today.


Over There
it's a question in every man's mind
Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world
After the war is decisively won...
what kind of world is essential for a just and durable peace?
This question is being asked today everywhere in the world.
No expert is needed to tell you the answer.
It must be a world as peaceful and neighborly as your own town; a world in which decent people can bring up their children decently. It must be a busy world where factories and farms are working and where there are jobs for all.
How can such a world be brought into being? The surest way is to think and talk about it. Full and complete discussions on the porches of this country, over its fences, in churches, schools, clubs, and always at meals—that is how the terms of A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE can be formulated.
In your discussions keep in mind this fact; your terms of peace must be such that the people of other lands can agree with them. There must be provision in your plans for sustained production and for consumption of that production.
Only a world peace that squares with the conscience of men of good will can be just. Only a just peace can endure.
Over Here
people are looking for the answer
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Art in Andover—Edgar Curtis Directs Sixth Symphony Chamber Concert

'New England Album' Seen At the Addison Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

The Addison Gallery of American Art has always served two functions. First, it has been gathering a permanent collection of works by Americans, thus becoming an American museum in the literal sense. Second, it presents exhibitions which estimate the scope of art in our time, shedding light upon the cogent, unusual and technological aspects. The peculiarly illuminating character of the Andover shows has distinguished them, and while they have been designed especially for the students of Phillips Academy, they are accessible to everyone.

The exhibition, "New England Album," will be shown through Sept. 7. The jocularity of the subtitle, "A Gasless Tour of the Countryside," indicates that it is summer fare, intended to divert and entertain. And indeed, the very first view is refreshing, for here before us are the resorts and retreats of New England, the picturesque places that beckon us for an interlude of repose.

New England attracts the painter as it tempts the vacationer. The countryside is eventful, scenic and quaint. Artists plant their easels in its valleys, on its mountaintops, upon its ledges and dunes. They paint rural homesteads and spacious barns, the spired churches, the picket fences and old-fashioned gardens, the harbor views and fisheries. What variety; what abundance!

The painters at Andover have responded to the environment which evinced expressive utterance from Hawthorne and Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson and Thoreau. The source, despite new fashions and changing modes, continues to rouse artists.

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Some hold forth lyrically; some are plain spoken. There are the impersonal recorders of sights seen, and the interpreters who transpose the outer vision into something searching and recondite. In any event, this excursion in the New England of two dozen painters is informing and engrossing. It has its moments, too, of tedium.

Some of the exhibits come from Southern Vermont; Cape Ann is liberally represented, Rockport particularly. There are a few depictions of Maine, and items from New Hampshire and Connecticut. There is not much from Cape Cod, but then Provincetown speaks for itself in its own summer display.

Many of the artists are New Englanders; a few come from New York to paint in the summertime. Bartlett Hayes, the director, has chosen the exhibits with special attentiveness to subject, for this is admittedly an exhibition in which thematic substance is of first interest. The names of several exhibitors are unfamilar even to a seasoned gallery-trotter; on the other hand, the representation of work by artists of repute is not necessarily typical of their popular work.

Jon Corbino, for example, is revealed in a fresh light in "Gloucester Dragger," an informal water color drawing. "Factory Town," by Sam Charles, makes something more substantial out of forms than is characteristic of his pictorial penmanship. Many contributors dwell upon the New England scene with poise, making topography yield to a nicely ordered pattern. Examples are Sidney Raynes, Paul Sample, Dwight Shepler and Henrietta de Sanchez.

W. Dean Fausett is the classical contributor, shaping an idealized panorama that is scenic and timeless, and sometimes static. The idyllic mood seems popular with the artists of Southern Vermont, who interpret springtime verdancy in fleecy patches of pigment. The members of the Meyer family, Herbert, Anne, Felicia, all show a propensity towards such happy expression. In comparison, the New Hampshire views by Charles Curtis Allen are reserved, and the impressionistic portrayals by Henry E. Schnakenberg more painstakingly evolved.

There are the artists, too, who challenge the visual prospect, transforming it into a few decisive lines of direction, or general motifs. Such an artist is Marsden Hartley, whose "Fox Island, Maine" dominates this exhibition inexorably. Hartley is one of those artists who achieve a decidedly more realistic illusion by departing from the obvious and naturalistic shapes of things. By ignoring the demands of fact, he thrusts into bolder aspect the elemental factors of design, form, feeling.

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Joseph de Martini is another painter who approaches this viewpoint. His "Off Cape Ann" holds its own with the Hartley opus, which hangs directly opposite it. Both dwarf their neighbors by sheer boldness of expression.

Other artists, like De Hirsh Margulies and Gifford Beal, manifest a comparable desire to reshape and transliterate what they see, but with a more pronounced interest in sheer decoration. A silk screen print by John Lonergan shows the artist combining the abstract and the decorative in a medium which enhances the blend. A gouache by Sol Wilson proves a more serious and contemplative performance. "Stonington, Maine," by Katherine Sturgis, is an especially sensitive distillation of fact, as sheer and allusive as the Hartley is bold and emphatic.

The picture by Patsy Santo provides a timely note, for on the whole Mr. Hayes has avoided the provincials and hobby painters. But Mr. Santo, wholly unschooled with the brush and entirely self-taught, was one of the big successes a few years ago in the New York art market. His Andover contribution is wrought with a meticulous brush that produces a miniature effect.

George Grosz's "Wellfleet" is a joyous outburst. The artist, given hitherto to lugubrious commentary on the world and society, had some exhilarating moments on Cape Cod. They were recorded rhapsodically in this little sunny canvas. "New England Cemetery," by John Koch shows a meditative mood that is compelling.

Other contributors are Grace Barron, Clay Bartlett, Ture Bengtz, Ann Brockman, Frances Dalton, Cora de Schweinitz, Lester Hornby, John Lavalle, John Marin, John McCoy, John McNulty, Karl Obereuffer, Jerri Ricci, Harry Sutton, Jr., Esther Williams, and Andrew Wyeth.

"Gloucester," by Katharine Sturgis
At the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover

Shostakovitch Piano Quintet With Sanromá

Shostakovitch's Piano Quintet, opus 57, received vigorous applause when played yesterday afternoon by Boston Symphony players at Sanders Theater in Cambridge. Performed by the Burgin String Quartet, assisted by Jesús María Sanromá at the piano, the quintet presented a much less formidable bombast than the name "Shostakovitch" conjures up.

Stripped of sheer volume and length, his music is decidedly less original than most modern composers'. Harmonic clichés abound. And even the popular Scherzo, the second section bears close resemblance to cinema music for a pursuit through Siberia. But not all is bad. Witness the rousing melody of the first section of the Scherzo, and the modal lyricism in the Fugue.

Edgar Curtis, who directed the program, treated "A Siegfried Idyl" with much more delicacy than is customary. Aided in his interpretation by a chamber orchestra, he procured tremulous nuances of tone and tempo which suited the music's pastoral quality. Mr. Curtis proved that to inject into all of Wagner's music the oppressive emotion of the "Liebestod" is too limited an attitude.

His conducting here and in the "Water Music" by Handel was excellent, except for a persistently time-beating right hand, which became distracting in rapid passages.

The Symphony in B-flat major (opus 10, no. 2) by Joseph Haydn is attributed by many musicologists to his less known brother Michael. The problem of authorship is always interesting, and especially so when the music contains features which depart from the characteristic in the composer's style. To be sure, its brevity, simple forms, and lack of contrapuntal development mark it for an early symphony (thus corroborating to some extent the opus number, which is not certain).

But its routine orchestration, in which strings and wind instruments are all too often playing simultaneously, is less forgivable. For this reason, hero worshippers will prefer to pass the composition off on Michael. In any case, the work has gaiety and charm, both of which were heightened by the skill of its performers.

"Ritual," by Henry Rox
At the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Interview: Lieut. Colton G. Morris, Radio Officer of the U. S. S. Helena, will be interviewed tonight by Lieut. Arch MacDonald, WBZ, 6:15 p. m.

Music: Richard Crooks, tenor, sings a group of Stephen Foster melodies, Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song," and "A Little Brown Bird Singing," and Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra in Lecuona's "Tabu," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. Continuing on the same station, 9 p. m., Grace Moore, soprano, sings Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart" and Lecuona's "Siboney." Donald Voorhees has included the traditional "For the Children" in his orchestral selections. Later in the evening, same station, 10 p. m., Percy Faith and his orchestra will feature a medley from Romberg's "My Maryland," and Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings Moszkowski's "Springtime of Love." Immediately following on NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m., Wilfred Pelletier's orchestra will be heard in Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in C Sharp minor" and the Overture to Wolf-Ferrari's "The Secret of Suzanne." Dorothy Kirsten, soprano, sings Buzzi-Peccia's "Columbetta" and "Czardas" from Strauss's "Die Fledermaus." For his solos Reed Kennedy, baritone, will sing Massenet's "Vision Fugitive" and Squires' "Three for Jack." The program concludes with the entire ensemble presenting a Sweet Adeline Medley by Kern.

Drama: A recorded presentation of the final program of NBC's series, Lands of the Free, will be heard over WBZ at 11:30 p. m., with an address by Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, and Morton Wishengrad's "Congress of Twenty-Two," a dramatized story of the International Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, in 1938. Earlier in the evening Madeleine Carroll appears in "Lady Hamilton," CBS-WEEI 9 p. m., and at 10 p. m., same station, Screen Guild Players present Ginger Rogers, Preston Foster, and Allyn Joslyn in "Skylark."

Talks: Lawrence Fenneman, Maryland State Manpower Director, is principal speaker on Manpower, Ltd., MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC by recording, 11:15 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 24
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Tuesday, Aug. 24

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Training of a Modern Infantryman. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8:00 p. m.—John Doe's New World. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 620meg., 48.4m.
Rio de Janerio—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.3m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue, Variety Show. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music and Commentaries. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08meg., 49.3m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67 Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. b.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (46.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc).

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—The Army Air Forces.
8:00 p. m.—"Sining up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"The Better Half."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of drawings from the Wiggin Collection (3rd floor). Through August. Marine etchings by C. G. Wilson (main staircase and Chavannes Gallery). Women in Army Corps (1st floor, U. S. Services Alcove).

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of pictures by contemporary New Englanders.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings and water colors.

Holman's Print Shop, 54 Park Street—Hawes Daguerreotypes and Miscellany of Prints.

Institute of Modern Arts, 138 Newbury Street—Official Army and Navy photographs "Wings Over America," and "Our Navy in Action." Through Aug. 29.

New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.

Museum of Fine Arts—Art of our Allies (England). Through the summer. Opening Aug. 24: Arts of our Allies (China). Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni. Through Sept. 12. First Church Silver; Watertown, Cambridge, Woburn; Lithographs by Dumier; clothings by Allart van Everdingen; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery, Phillips Academy—New England Album, a Gasless Tour of the Countryside. Through Sept. 7.

Concord: Concord Art Association—Summer exhibition; designs for stained glass windows by William R. Jack; lithographs of the mansions of England in the olden time, by Joseph Nash, 1806-1878. Through Oct. 15. Open 10 a. m. to 5. Sundays 2-5 (closed Mondays).

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of paintings by Corbino, Jones, Colman, Hague, Cady, etc. Through September.

Provincetown: Provincetown Art Association—Annual exhibition. Through August.

Springfield: Museum of Fine Arts—Selection of twenty-five murals—RAF and British aircraft; also work done by children of Springfield Public Schools in connection with war effort. Through August.

Winchester: Winchester Gallery of the Public Library—Pictures by New England artists. Through August.

New Hampshire

Durham: Hamilton Smith Library—Soldier Art from Life Magazine Competition. The first comprehensive exhibit of the work of artists in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Through Sept. 1.

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Sept. 26.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Snark Was a Boojum," by Owen Davis. Presented by Alex Yokel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Brief Moment," by S. N. Behrman. Presenting Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

New England Mutual Hall—Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Edgar Curtis, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and short films. 2:05, 5, 8. "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 3:55, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Melody Parade," Marx Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 9:46 a. m., 12:38, 3:24, 6:13, 9:02. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal, J. Carroll Naish. 10:51 a. m., 1:40, 4:29, 7:18, 10:07.

Kenmore—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1, 4:35, 8.

Majestic—"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 10:13 a. m., 2:02, 5:51, 9:40. "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Martha Raye, Jack Oakie. 12:01, 3:50, 7:39.

Metropolitan—"Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 10:12 a. m., 1:39, 4:53, 8:03. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:38 a. m., 2:43, 6:08, 9:33.

Modern—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:47. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 7:55.

Orpheum—"The Youngest Profession," Virgina Weidler. 9:30 a. m., 12:47, 4:04, 7:11, 10:28. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Petera. 11:01 a. m., 3:18, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero. 9:35, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 10:52 a. m., 1:48, 4:49, 7:56, 10:17. Stage Show: 12:21, 3:19, 6:26, 9:07.

Scollay—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"You the People," "Gay Parisienne," "American Spoken Here," "Scenic Oregon," "Sky Science," "Cloud Chasers," cartoons, latest newsreels and shorts.

State—"The Youngest Profession." Virginia Weidler 1:10, 4:15, 7:20, 10:35. "Assignment in Brittany." Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Telepix—"Riding the Clouds," "Young Folks in a Blackout," "Fitzpatrick Tour Up the Columbia River," "Rationed Rhythm," "How to Take a Tumble," cartoons, and Newsreel Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"A Report from the Aleutians," 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6, 10:35. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.

Uptown—"All By Myself," Patric Knowles, Rosemary Lane. 1:30, 4:40, 7:55. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 2:35, 5:55, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:50. Allston: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran. Regent: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "How About It?" Abbot and Costello. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 1:30, 5. "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 3:30, 7:40, 9:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.

Coolidge Corner: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

Cleveland Circle: "Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray, Rosalind Russell. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 5, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie. 2, 5, 8.

Harvard: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 2, 5.

University: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Captive Wild Woman," J. Carradine, E. Ankers. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon.

Codman Square: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 1:30, 8.

Franklin: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Forever and a Day." "Northwest Rangers," James Craig.

Park: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle, Scotty, Vera Vague.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, L. Nolan. "Harrigan's Kid," J. Carroll Naish.

Hyde Park: "Texas," William Holden, "Girls in Chains." Arline Judge. 1:30. Continuous from 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Mysterious Doctor," E. Parker, John Loder. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters. "Lady Bodyguard," Anne Shirley. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2:03, 5:10, 8:17. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:14, 6:21, 9:29.

Mystic: "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers, John Carradine. 2:25, 5:40. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 3:30, 7, 9:45.

Maplewood: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. 3:34, 9:24. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers. 2:13, 8:12.

Strand: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Sabu. 3:26, 7, 9:50. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 2:05, 8:30.

Orpheum: "Pirates of the Prairies," Tim Holt, Cliff Edwards. 2:15, 8:10. "Slightly Dangerous," Robert Young, Lana Turner. 3:15, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles. 1:30, 4:45, 11:15.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. 1:48, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray, Rosalind Russell. "Revelle with Beverly," Anne Miller.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Saludos Amigos." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Dixie," Bing Crosby. "Wild Cat," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

Strand: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Flying with Music." 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Strand: "China," Alan Ladd. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard.

Central: Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Saludos Amigos."

Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Commodore: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair. "Bintown," Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 3:00, 7:54. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 3:31, 9:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 3, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, "Hi Ya Chum," Ritz Brothers.

Coolidge: "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester, Lena Horne. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray, Rosalind Russell, "Texas," William Holden, Glenn Ford.

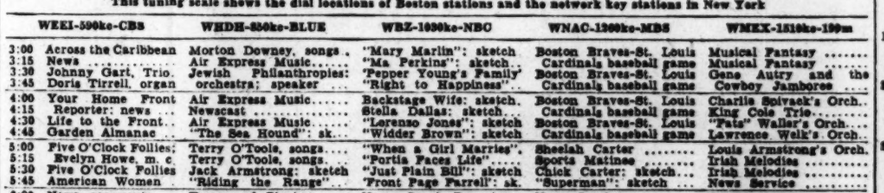
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Something to Shout About," Jane Blair, Don Ameche. "Underground Agent," Leslie Brooks.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "American Empire," Richard Dix. 2:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 5:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talks	News report	Dress Parade; Band	News comments	
7:30 Musical Var'y; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Smile Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	Service
8:00 News of the World	News Commentator	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 F. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss Interviews Leatrice Gilbert	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	Spotlight Revue; organ	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Time for Two	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Food Fair; Talk	"The Breakfast Club"	Between the Lines	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton; sketch	News Commentator	Jane Underwood, news
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	The Open Door; sketch	Organ Recital	L. Grosman
10:30 "Honeym'n Hill"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate"; sketch	Yankee House Party; variety show; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Musical Poll of Hits	"Woman of America"; sk.		
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Interviews	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Cones
11:15 Second Husband	News	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Music for Yes
11:30 Bright Horizons	News	"Snow Village"; sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph; songs; Imogene Wolcott	Christian Science Prgm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch		News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talk'g'; News	"You're Tellin' Us"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Tellin' Us"	Ginger & Lanny; Stories	Concert Melodies
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Treasury Star Parade	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Music; Ruth Moss, talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45 The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Margaret Porter
2:00 Serial drama	Seth's Village Canteen	"Guiding Light"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 We Love and Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Sports comments	Novelty Musicale
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News; Reports
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Musical Fantasy
3:30 Johnny Gori Trio	United Nations Relief	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Gene Autry and the
3:45 Song Shop, B. Elliot	Program; speaker	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Cardinals baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Jack Leonard, songs
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:45 Civilian Defense	"The Sea Hound"; drama	Young Widder Brown; sk.	Cardinals baseball game	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; E. Howe, m. c.	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Earl Hines' Orchestra
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 "American Women"	"Chisholm Trail"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15 Edwin C Hill, news	News Highlights	Lt. Colten Morris, Inter.	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 'On With the Show'	A. Templeton; 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45 News; 6:55 B. Trout	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; Music	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch	Anthony Bruno's Orch	J. W. Vandercook, news	Chester Bowles; talk	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Wings for Tomorrow	"Confidentially Yours"	"From Date"; music
7:45 Hour; songs; orch	"You and the War"	"Yankee Yarns"	Fred Lang, news	Ravel's "Bolero"
8:00 Arch Oboler's "Lights Out"	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; interviews; orchestra	Vocal Varieties	Carmen Miranda, songs
8:30 Judy Canova Show; comedy; or.; News	Noah Webster Says; quiz; Haven MacQuarrie, m. c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ina Ray Hutton's Band
9:00 "Meet the Colonel"; Col. Stoopnagle	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program; Jay C. Flippen, conductor	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; MacDonald's "Santa Fe Trail"
9:15 Col. Stoopnagle	Famous Jury Trials	J. Nesbitt's Passing Parade; C. Dragon's Orch.	News Service	Classical Album; MacDonald's "Santa Fe Trail"
9:30 Report to Nation	Stan Kenton's Orch.		"The Cisco Kid"; drama	
9:45 Report to Nation	Dance orchestra; Sports		"The Cisco Kid"; drama	
10:00 "Passport for Adams"; dr. series	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music Shop; songs; comedy	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	"Waltz Time"		Sammy Kaydis' Orch	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30 Congress Speaks	'Silver Nocturne'; music	"Beat the Band"; Hildegarde; Bob Grant's Or.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	'Silver Nocturne'; News		Musical Roundup	Leo Brown's Orchestra
11:00 News; News An'lysis	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Tommy Reynolds's Orch.	Dick Rogers Orchestra
11:30 Raymond Scott Show; orchestra	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Shrednick, editorial	Jack Teter's Orchestra
11:45	Swing Shift Music; News	"Music You Want"		

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

CENTRALLY COOLED
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Now till 4 P. M.
Doors: Orpheum 9:15 A. M. Open: State 11:15 A. M.
"The Youngest Profession" with
Virginia Weidler-Joan Porter
Edward Arnold-John Carroll
and a host of GUEST STARS
—plus—
'Assignment in Brittany'
Pierre Aumont-Susan Peters

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Betty Grable—George Montgomery
NOW 'CONEY ISLA

50 State Labor Envoys To 'Tour' Edwards 2 Days

War Activities in New England

Camp Edwards' many installations will be viewed by 50 members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor in a two-day tour beginning Wednesday, similar to the recent tour taken by 450 members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Going over ground already seen by employers, the employees' representatives are expected to gain inspiration for more and better production, it was pointed out by Col. Roy W. Smith, camp commander.

Activities to be observed include Engineer Amphibian Command, Antiaircraft Training Center, Otis Field, and the various "housekeeping" jobs of the camp's headquarters organization.

The visitors will be escorted to Scorton Neck's firing point, East Sandwich, to watch the firing of 40-mm and 90-mm guns, and to Washburn Island, where amphibian "Seahorse" soldiers undergo rugged training in invasion tactics.

Submarine Flounder

"You keep 'em sliding and we'll keep 'em diving," declared a much-decorated submarine commander yesterday at the launching of the submarine Flounder at Groton, Conn.

The speaker was Commander Thomas B. Klakring, winner of the Navy Cross, who commanded a submarine credited with sinking two Japanese destroyers and one large cargo ship. He has been decorated three times for extraordinary heroism in enemy waters.

The Flounder, fourteenth ship to slide down the Electric Boat Company's ways in 26 weeks, was sponsored by Mrs. Charles L. McClellan, whose husband is an assistant foreman at the plant.

Liberty Ship

As the 102d cargo carrier launched by New England Shipbuilding Corporation's yard at South Portland, Maine, the Liberty Ship Bartholomew Gosnold was sponsored yesterday by Miss Alice Virginia Fletcher of Everett, Pa., a Maritime Commission secretary in Washington, selected for the honor by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land.

The person after whom the craft was named was an English-born Colonial seafarer credited with naming Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Elizabeth Island on visits to the New England coast.

Two other Commission secretaries, the Martha Jean Vernon of Oskaloosa, Ia., and Madeline Rose Caroll of St. Johnsbury, Vt., were maids of honor.

New Petty Officers

Two new petty-officer ratings are now open to enlisted men, announced the Coast Guard today. They are: torpedoman and aerographer, from third class to chief. Two new schools, making a total of 20, have seen set up to train men for these branches.

Applications for these ratings may be made by 17-year-olds and others completing the "boot" training at Manhattan Beach Training Station, New York.

Volunteer Award

Norman Smith, director of civilian operations for the Boston Information Center of the Aircraft Warning Service, has become the only volunteer to receive the 3,000-hour Merit Medal, it was disclosed here today.

Increase Efficiency

Women Ordnance Workers at Fort Devens have enabled the Whittemore Depot to increase its efficiency in the past three months, although manpower has decreased 36 per cent, according to Maj. William T. Wilhelm, shop superintendent.

Pointing out that the WOWS are doing a man's job in the emergency, he expressed the Army's gratitude as he presented 63 of them with diplomas for completion of a primary course in automotive mechanics.

Legal Aid

Service men and women can now get plenty of free advice on the law—from drawing up wills to straightening out any legal tangle connected with their entering service.

The War Department has disclosed that 600 legal assistance offices have been set up in military installations here and abroad. Each is staffed with commissioned officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department, with an equal number of noncommissioned officers who also were lawyers in civilian life.

Volunteer services of 14,000 civilian members of State Bar Associations have been utilized, it was announced.

You'll pay no more for our quality of workmanship and fashion—

Have Slattery's Remodel your furs

Your old furs are more valuable now than ever. Let our expert furriers remodel your coat in the Slattery quality manner generations of thrifty New Englanders have enjoyed for 75 years. Our advanced models are here for you to try on. With more and more fur workers going off to war, don't delay! Enjoy unhurried workmanship in expert remodeling and repairing at small cost. Fur design salon, 5th floor.

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common
BOSTON

Massachusetts Harvest Outlook Better Than Some

Although facing one of the most difficult harvest seasons on record, with a shortage of machinery and help, Massachusetts fruit and vegetable growers are not as badly off as farmers in some other parts of the country, Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said today.

The Commissioner, who last week attended a meeting of state commissioners of agriculture in Minneapolis, said that the labor situation in some of the western grain states was particularly severe.

"In Massachusetts we have hundreds of thousands of school boys, and an army of industrial and office workers who can at least pick beans," Mr. Webster said. "Furthermore, no farm east of the Connecticut River is more than driving distance from a sizable community. Then, if we get into too much of a jam, we have thousands of soldiers in Massachusetts camps who might put in a few days harvesting."

Mr. Webster said that the Commissioner from North Dakota pointed out at the meeting that his state had few cities or large towns and not a single Army camp from which to draft labor.

Army and Governor Confer on Leasing Of State Garage

Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, commander of the Boston Army Base, conferred with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today regarding the leasing by the Army of the Central Garage of the State Department of Public Works, in D Street, South Boston.

Following the conference, the Governor told newspapermen that it was the purpose of the Commonwealth to co-operate in every way in the war effort, but that he considered the garage, which houses the road plows and trucks of the Department, as vital to the home front, in maintaining these vehicles, which keep the highways clear during the winter.

It was proposed, he said, that the State Armory on Commonwealth Avenue be used as a substitute for the Department's garaging. The Governor said no further action would be taken until it could be determined where the State could keep its equipment.

Also attending the conference this morning were: Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works; James E. Lawrence, maintenance engineer of the Department, and Col. William H. Dodds of the Army Base.

Women Teach at Williams

Navy Students Learn Chemistry From Miss Margaret Appleyard

For the first time in its history, Williams College has hired women as instructors. Six are now teaching such subjects as engineering drawing, descriptive geometry, and chemistry. Future sailors are shown here in new chemistry lecture hall learning about apparatus.

Women Invade Williams as Instructors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 23—For the first time in its history, women are serving on the faculty of Williams College. Until comparatively recently, the curriculum has been taught exclusively by men. The war, however, has caused many changes, and today six women instructors are teaching subjects like engineering drawing, descriptive geometry, and courses in chemistry.

With a record-breaking enrollment, comprising 600 aviation cadets in the Navy Flight Preparatory School, 436 apprentice seamen in the V-12 college training program, and 200 civilian students, Williams has offered teaching positions to women which several years ago would have been closed to them.

At first, the students were skeptical of women teachers in a man's college and thought it was "going a bit too far." But the instruction soon proved to be so good that now they are completely won over. The college offices are not yet entirely accustomed to the novelty of women on the faculty, and frequently send campus mail to them adressed "Mr." Some of the professors, too, still find it startling to see women at faculty meetings.

So far as is known, Williams is the only college in the East where engineering drawing, a required course in the V-12 program, is taught entirely by women. Three instructors who have been trained in the fine arts and one who has been a research chemist now are explaining the technique of drawing a cabinet half section of a step pulley to a class in engineering drawing of 50 apprentice seamen, and have found the transition stimulating and challenging. Two women have replaced men in the Chemistry Department and are successfully dealing with lectures, laboratory demonstrations, research, and conference work.

The principal exhibition hall of the Geology Museum has been transformed into a classroom for engineering drawing with newly installed fluorescent lighting, specially designed desks and drawing boards. Here four sections of 50 students meet twice a week for three-hour periods.

Neither Miss Dorothy Coyne, Miss Helena Homer, Mrs. Vivian Behrman, nor Mrs. Max Flowers, who are in charge of the classes, had taught in a men's college before. Both Miss Coyne and Miss Homer have been trained as art teachers. Mrs. Behrman also has had teaching experience, but for seven years, she has lived in the Orient with her husband, who now is in the Navy on sea duty. Mrs. Flowers, whose husband is serving in the Army Specialist Corps, recently was employed as a research chemist in a factory making war equipment.

Before embarking on their teaching careers at Williams, three of them took a "refresher" course in engineering drawing and descriptive geometry to learn the technique of handling these specialized subjects.

A visitor to the chemistry laboratory, which up to now has been exclusively masculine, may see Miss Margaret Appleyard producing attitudes of intense concentration in a group of 76 apprentice seamen as she explains the basis of qualitative analysis. The students will consider it unusual to have a women doing this job, and are surprised to find that she knows so much about her subject. Miss Appleyard, a native of England, is a graduate of Cambridge University, where she had a distinguished carer, winning numerous honors in the natural sciences. Before coming to Williams, she was a research chemist, a tutor, a demonstrator in chemistry at London University, a chemist in a British industrial plant, and an instructor in chemistry at Mount Holyoke and at Wellesley Colleges. This is the first time she has taught in a man's college, and although she is busy 20 hours a week, she likes it.

On the other hand, Mrs. Seward Averill, who was graduated from college this year, is holding her first teaching position at Williams. Most of her time is spent in the laboratory, where she demonstrates quantitative determination and analysis three afternoons a week. The six instructors at Williams are among the many women today whose abilities and training are proving significant contributions to education in a world at war.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," and "W" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "X" on Aug. 22; Stamp "Y," Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These will all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" become valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Car owners still holding the old-style books should exchange them for new sheets of coupons between Aug. 23 and Sept. 1.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Stoves: Rationing begins Tuesday; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Home Front Vital Air-Raid Defense

Token air raids can cause untold damage to municipalities that have no civilian defense organization but only unskilled hands with which to fight fires, clear rubble, and restore the home front, Arthur Collins of London, England, declared today in an address before the Boston City Club.

Described as "hit and run raids," the casual air attack on the coastal towns and villages of England last no more than 20 seconds, he said, with speedy German light bombers coming in shore at housetop levels, cutting loose with incendiaries, a high explosive or two, and machine-gun fire on men, women and children who happen to be on the street or esplanade.

The technique which might be employed in the event that enemy planes evaded American coastal defenses, Mr. Collings, who is chief financial officer of Birmingham, England, suggested, would be first 2,000 incendiaries, 600 or 700 of which would prove effective. A second plane would drop the high explosive bombs, severing vital water mains, and fires would spread.

Some indication of the extent of the damage throughout England from air raids since the war was begun can be seen from the figures he cited. In London, for example, there are 2½ million homes. Of these 1,100,000 have been destroyed or damaged. About 375,000 persons have been made permanently homeless.

Boston to Fete Parents of 5 Sullivan Boys

With warm-hearted generosity, Boston tonight will welcome Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan, parents of the five brothers who perished when the cruiser Juneau sank off the Solomon Islands.

The two famous Sullivans from Waterloo, Iowa, will attend the opening of the week-long outdoor circus at Fenway Park, the proceeds of which will go toward building a permanent memorial to their sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan spent the day touring historical spots around the Hub.

They will be dinner guests of Mayor Tobin at the Parker House this evening before going on to Fenway Park.

Tonight's opening performance of the circus will bring many top-flight acrobats, clowns, tumblers, and aquatic stars to Boston. Gloria Callen, swimming champion of the world, will head the water follies. She, incidentally, has the role of "Genevieve Sullivan, sister of the Sullivan boys, in the forthcoming 20th Century-Fox picture. The film company is sending Gene Tierney and Anne Baxter to help welcome Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan tonight.

Music will be furnished by Chester Nelson and his Stadium Circus Band. No street parade is possible because of traffic regulations, but performances will begin at 2:30 o'clock each afternoon and 7:30 o'clock each evening throughout this week.

Arthur W. Sullivan, Register of Probate in Suffolk County and Chairman of the Five Sullivans Shrine Committee, officially will open the circus tonight, with Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin aiding. Rear Admiral Robert Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, is also expected to be present.

Haverhill Board Awaits Decision by Washington

Revolt by Selective Service Board No. 76 in Haverhill continued today, pending action in Washington on the request by Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Selective Service Director, that the five members be removed.

"The Board," the Haverhill office reported, "has continued to function as it said it would"—contrary to national policy, as interpreted by Colonel Smith.

The policy, according to the Colonel, requires reclassification into 1-A of all pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in nonessential jobs, providing they are of military age.

On Aug. 12, the five Haverhill members notified Colonel Smith that they had "decided to classify in 1-A all registrants of military age who are single men or married men without children or fathers whose paternity is not recognized by Selective Service and who are deferred on occupational grounds," the notice read.

The next day the Colonel "notified the Board that such action was 'directly opposite not only to directives issued under the authority of the President of the United States, but also not in accordance with the laws of the United States as passed by Congress' and that if they were still of the opinion as expressed in their letter that they should resign," the Colonel said.

"I also suggested the impropriety of their acting on any classification until such time as the President may have refused or accepted their resignation.

"Under date of Aug. 16, I received a letter from them reiterating their position, refusing to resign and stating that they saw no impropriety in continuing to function as members of the Board.

"On Aug. 20, I requested their attendance at my office and read to them the specific directives covering occupational deferments and which they had notified me they did not intend to follow. They were given an opportunity to discuss the matter. They stated that they did not care to discuss it.

"I have written the National Director of Selective Service, sending him the copies of the correspondence and requesting their removal as members of the local board," Colonel Smith said.

Members of local boards are nominated by the Governor, it was recalled, with the appointments made under Presidential authority.

Members of the Draft Board said today they awaited action on the request with "profound curiosity."

In a public statement, the Board said it had only exercised "the traditional right of free speech to direct public attention to an unjust situation."

"We could not foresee," they said, "that the state director would be offended because we exercised this right."

The statement added that the Board members knew that "certain boards in this state are evading the directive to induct fathers by means we would not stoop to. The members of Board 76 know also that Colonel Smith knows of these evasions and tolerates them."

The Board voted to ask Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service head, to delay action on the request for removal until he had seen today's Board statement.

Shippers to Meet

Announcement has just been made by the New England Shippers Advisory Board that their next quarterly meeting will be held Oct. 6, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

When your Long Distance operator says

"Please limit your call to 5 minutes"

THERE'S A GOOD REASON WHY!

She knows that the line is heavily loaded and that other calls are waiting. • By meeting her request, you help the service for everybody, including yourself.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Kharkov Occupied by Russians—Allies Continue to 'Soften Up' Italy

Continued from Page 1

from the base, DNB said Kharkov was no longer a "valuable center of traffic and supply," and declared all important installations there had been destroyed by the Nazis before they pulled out.

Kharkov, the great industrial center in the Ukraine, was last recaptured by the Russians in February and lost by them again in March and has changed hands four times in less than two years.

It represented the major Nazi position east of the Dnieper River and has been the base of a salient from which the Germans could thrust out to menace the Russians anywhere from Moscow to the Caucasus.

Russian broadcasts and reports from the Germans themselves indicated violent fighting west of the city. The Nazis were at pains to insist that the withdrawal was orderly.

The Russians have declared that German commanders were so hard-pressed that they were throwing new formations into the battle line at the moment of their arrival and without rest.

Kharkov was added to the lengthening list of Russian triumps—the list including Orel and Belgorod—won not by costly frontal assault but by the same flank attacks which relieved Stalingrad, two Russian armies enveloping Kharkov from north and south.

The German High Command confirmed the loss of Kharkov in a communiqué broadcast for both domestic and foreign consumption.

The Germans declared they had repulsed all Russian attempts at a break-through in the Mius and Izyum sectors.

"The number of prisoners and booty captured are increasing," the communiqué asserted. "The Bolsheviks on the Eastern Front yesterday lost 409 tanks and 73 planes."

Germany Believed Short of Reserves

A London military observer said that the withdrawal demonstrated the Germans lacked the necessary reserves to mount counterattacks in the face of the Russian offensive.

He said the Germans might now be expected to fight stubbornly back toward the Dnieper.

The taking of Kharkov secures a double rail line from Moscow through Orel, Kursk, and Belgorod and gives offensive strength at many points in the central southern sector.

The German announcement of the evacuation was not immediately confirmed by the Russians.

The Soviet communiqué announced that Russian troops had shoved the Nazis back 3½ miles and captured 30 villages north of Kharkov. The advance apparently brought the Red Army to within seven miles of the city in this sector.

The war bulletin said the Red Army also had pushed forward at Spas Demensk and Bryansk in the north, as well as in the Donets Basin, killing 9,500 Nazis, smashing 187 tanks, and destroying 53 planes in aerial combat or by anti-aircraft fire.

The Russians said German forces were continuing to counter-attack in the Kharkov area but declared all Nazi thrusts had been repulsed and that heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy. In one sector Soviet troops crossed a water barrier and occupied several villages, the bulletin said.

During the first few weeks of the German push, the Nazis sacrificed huge numbers of men in a vain attempt to crack the Orel-Belgorod salient, only to find themselves hurled back and placed on the defensive as the Red Army pushed on to take both Orel and Belgorod and to threaten the vital German bases at Bryansk on the north central front and Kharkov 500 miles to the south.

The special communiqué added that in addition to the huge casualties they had inflicted, the Russians had captured 25,600 Nazi troops and huge stocks of war materials.

Italy:

Salerno Blasted By Allied Bombers

Allied bombers rolled over Salerno, another important point in the Italian mainland railroad system, virtually destroying the city in day and night raids and leaving marshaling yards a sea of flame, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

Salerno is on the coast south of Naples, around which Allied heavy and medium bombers attacked railway centers in raids Aug. 20 and 21.

The Germans, determined to defend the key points of their lifeline, threw in about 100 fighters to battle the Marauders and their escort.

Although the Allied Headquarters communiqué said 28 of the enemy fighters were shot down at Salerno, later reports placed the number at 33. Altogether 34 enemy planes were shot down Aug. 22 for a total of five Allied aircraft lost.

In the heavy air fighting of the past four days 114 enemy planes have been downed, it was stated.

While the Northwest African forces were raiding Salerno, British Liberators and Halifaxes from the Middle East bombed Italian rail-switching yards Aug. 21 at Crotone, a port on the arch of the Italian boot.

British Wellingtons followed up the Marauder attacks on Salerno at night.

For the first time, A-36 Invader fighters accompanied the Marauder squadrons as escort.

An electric rail line passes through Salerno. Cutting this line would force Axis Army commanders to route troops and supplies far inland, more than doubling the distance required to establish and feed the Axis Army in South Italy.

The Marauder bombers caught a long string of freight cars in an auxiliary railway yard at Salerno, blasted many to kindling wood, threw others off the sidings, and set fire to others. Industrial buildings and towering mounds of coal also were reported hit.

By a Staff Artist

Evacuation of Kharkov

German withdrawal from the almost encircled base of Kharkov, using the one railroad left to them, was announced from Nazi headquarters. Arrows show main points of advance of the Red Army.

Continent:

British bombers returned to their crushing attacks on Germany on the night of Aug. 22 after an interval of two nights. The British Air Ministry announced that the chemical works at Leverkusen, six miles north of Cologne, was the special target.

The German Radio said that Düsseldorf in the Rhineland also was attacked and that 11 British fighters and a "number" of bombers were shot down in "random" attacks on other objectives in the Western Reich. The Air Ministry decribed these as intruder patrols over railway targets and airfields.

The Air Ministry said five bombers were lost in the night's activities.

Heavy clouds made it difficult to see results, the communiqué said.

Leverkusen was bombed twice in 1940, but has not been a specific target since.

Hardly had the night raiders returned than light bombers and fighters sped out by daylight to resume the assaults.

Enemy raiders scattered bombs in East Anglia and also rumbled over southeast England during the night. At least two were shot down. An alarm sounded in London soon after midnight, but no incidents were reported.

Marauder medium bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force attacked an enemy airfield at Beaumont le Roger in Occupied France. Escorting Spitfires and the bombers knocked down nine enemy fighters. One bomber and eight Allied fighters were listed as missing.

During the day British Intruders attacked enemy shipping, airfields, transport, and communications.

Kiska:

Japanese Report Evacuation in July

A Tokyo radiocast announced the "transference" of Japanese forces from Kiska Island in "the latter part of July."

The report was made by Domei, Japanese news agency, and was recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

An Imperial Headquarters statement was quoted thus by Domei:

"Imperial Army and Navy units which have been garrisoned on Kiska Island completed the transference of their entire forces the latter part of July without any enemy interference. These units already have been stationed at new post."

The assertion that Japanese forces were withdrawn as long ago as late July was belied, however, by a United States Navy communiqué of Aug. 21 which said light antiaircraft fire was encountered on at least four occasions this month, the latest on Aug. 13.

Another Tokyo radiocast, beamed to Latin America and also picked up by the Foreign Broadcast Inligence Service, said the Japanese garrison had been removed "in order to initiate new operations afterward."

South Pacific:

Tokyo Says Attack On Kolombangara Fails

A Tokyo radiocast, unconfirmed by reports from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, said that the "deadly fire by Japanese land units defending Kolombangara Island foiled landing attempts by United States forces at dawn yesterday."

Kolombangara Island is just north of New Georgia Island and is the site of the base of Vila, possibly the next American objective after the capture of Munda.

The landing attempt was made from about 15 barges and torpedo boats, the broadcast said. "Enemy barges were sunk by accurate fire of the Japanese defenders," it added.

Salamaua:

Allied Troops Press Remorselessly Closer

In the Salamaua area of New Guinea after the rout of the Japanese from Komiatum, Australian and American troops are closing in remorselessly on the last defense lines protecting that Huon Gulf port.

An Australian unit has reached a point on Summit Hill where it has the Salamaua airfield to the northeast under observation.

Americans, too, have pushed forward slightly northwest of Roosevelt Ridge, which was captured a few days ago. As these new advances are pin-pointed on a map, it looks as if most of the area south of the Francisco River, which is a natural defense barrier for Salamaua, is cleared of the enemy.

Salamaua is nowhere near to being won yet even though Allied artillery from positions along the coast is heavily pounding its dumps, supply tracks, and cantonment areas. The Japanese can be expected to put up a stubborn fight here, especially as there is very little chance for them to stage a successful evacuation.

China:

Japanese Bombers Stage Dual Raid

More than 60 Japanese bombers swarmed over Szechwan Province in two waves, one of which attacked targets in the immediate vicinity of Chungking while the other stabbed at Wanhsien, important Yangtze River trading center 145 miles northeast of this provisional Chinese Capital.

Muffled explosions were audible in Chungking but the city itself, which was last bombed on Aug. 31, 1941, was untouched.

Twenty of the enemy bombers wheeled past the Capital in the clear sight of watchers in the streets and were challenged at once by Chinese planes.

Jungle Fighting Basic Factor In Successes on New Guinea

Continued from Page 1

terlocking bunker defenses supported by a trench system very much the same as was found at Buna and Sanananda and more recently at Munda. There is nothing citadel-like in them so far as that word would infer stout walls of brick and mortar or strong points of concrete and deeply buried gun emplacements.

In fact, when we come to try, this position may prove to be swifter in falling than any previous ones, seeing how we have such complete command to its approaches by land, sea, and air.

I would not be surprised if the recent crushing of the Japanese air base at Wewak hadn't something to do with the final stages of the attack on Salamaua. It is just as well to get rid of your enemy's air base within striking distance before you undertake any major co-ordinated action.

With Wewak out of the way there is only Rabaul left as a possible breeding ground for harassing Japanese bombers. But, as has been proved before, Rabaul, too, can be kept very quiet if we set our minds to it.

In this connection it is clear that we have not yet finished with Wewak. Yesterday Liberators escorted by fighters cleaned up 33 more Japanese planes. These were not, as might be thought, "sheeted dead arisen from their graves, squeaking and jibbering around the field," but new planes which were either on their way to Wewak before the last blitz on Aug. 17 or hastily sent reinforcements.

In either case it seems incredible that the Japanese should so soon offer such inviting targets for the Allies unless the enemy fears some immediate United Nations stroke which they feel they must oppose with some air strength.

German Priests And Students In Bavaria Interned

By Religious News Service

LONDON—An estimated 1,200 German priests and members of religious orders have recently been interned by the Nazis in Bavarian concentration camps, according to reports coming from reliable Belgian sources.

The arrests are linked with strong anti-Nazi and anti-war movements in the preponderantly Roman Catholic section of Germany in which Roman Catholic students as well as priests are said to be active.

A separatist tendency has been gaining momentum in Bavaria, particularly among university students in Munich, Stuttgart, Freiburg, Ulm, Cologne, and Innsbruck. While this movement is political rather than religious, most of its followers are Roman Catholics, who have been distributing pamphlets attacking the Nazi regime.

Recent student arrests in Munich, seat of Michael Cardinal Falhaber, an outstanding opponent of National Socialism, followed outbursts of "passive resistance" on an unprecedented scale. The Nazis executed seven of the students in an effort to stamp out the movement, but resistance continues to grow.

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Question Marks About Kiska: Why Did the Japanese Flee?

Continued from Page 1

numbered up to 10,000 men, gradually were removed in passenger submarines able to evade the United States naval and air blockade because of frequent bad weather.

Stoves Still Warm

Very recent ack ack fire at our bombers, the good condition of the machine guns left behind, finding of hot coffee by one of our scouts, and the fact some stoves were reported to be still warm by the first scouts reaching the main camp area seems undeniable proof that a small force remained here till almost the end. Some Japanese may still be on the island undiscovered. A reconnaisance pilot who scoured Kiska at deck level immediately preceding the invasion, however, could not find a single Japanese.

Japanese strength just prior to our landings could have been determined by a small scouting force. The decision to launch a large-scale invasion was the result of previous reconnaisance reports, all of which informed the Allied High Command that the enemy was here in strength. What the official answers to the questions of Kiska will be and how much can or will be answered is another question.

No Soldier Lost

Now Kiska has been recaptured without loss of a soldier in combat—7,000 casualties were anticipated—and with so small an expenditure of ammunition that the sound of gunfire has been a subject for comment. The chief cost of the expedition has been transportation.

The first Kiska landing was made on Aug. 15, when advance units of the southern sector commander, Col. Edward M. Sutherland, made the beach under cover of darkness. Their first act was to raise the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack side by side on a knoll above the beach.

The main force in the northern sector, commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph L. Ready, began landing early in the morning of Aug. 16. Eerie moonlight broke through the low clouds which had enveloped our transport convoy for many hours. The island was easily visible from the troopship as landing craft began to be lowered into the water to make for the rendezvous position.

With two other correspondents, I hiked several miles inland. Everyone I talked with from the commanding general at headquarters to privates trudging with packs across the hills asked the same question: "Where are the Japs?"

The advance was so rapid that three consolidated Signal Corps men we encountered had run out of the day's supply of wire, although it was then only noon.

By late on Aug. 18 advance patrols had failed to find any sign of the enemy in the main camp area on Kiska Harbor, at Gertrude Cove to the southwest, or anywhere else on the island.

Kiska Puzzling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — The peaceful occupation of the abandoned Japanese base on Kiska island unquestionably marks a momentous gain for Allied Pacific strategy.

But some Washington observers are frankly puzzled as to how the Japanese managed to complete the evacuation under the nose of a large American task force undetected.

It was presumably known to naval intelligence that radio traffic from Kiska had been steadily declining until it reached the vanishing point at the end of last month.

Likewise, aerial reconnaissance photographs should have revealed failure to fill in bomb craters on the landing strip after raids.

Equally tell-tale should have been the lack of antiaircraft fire, the dismantling of the radar station and the silence of Japanese shore batteries.

Yet apparently for at least two weeks after the departure of the last Japanese, the Allies continued to bomb the deserted island from air and sea and finally landed a large force presumably expecting resistance. Considerable ammunition as well as two weeks of the short-fighting-season time that might have been used to push aggressive Allied strategy closer to Japan's home shores. Someone was caught napping.

Radio Receiving Sets Increasing in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Radio receiving licenses in Canada increased 6 per cent during the year ended last Much, in which time the Radio Division of the Canadian Government sold 1,728,880 private radio receiving licenses, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

De Gaulle Praises Giraud and Army

ALGIERS, Aug. 23 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle congratulated Gen. Henri Giraud today on the condition of the reorganized French Army and declared, "The enemy will soon see what the troops are worth."

In a letter, the President of the French Committee of National Liberation told the Commander in Chief: "The large units which have been inspected by me constitute a powerful force, the organization of which does you and the Army chiefs the greatest honor.

"The enemy will soon see what the troops are worth, thanks to the spirit of the men and officers as well as their instruction and excellent matériel, placed at their disposition by our American allies."

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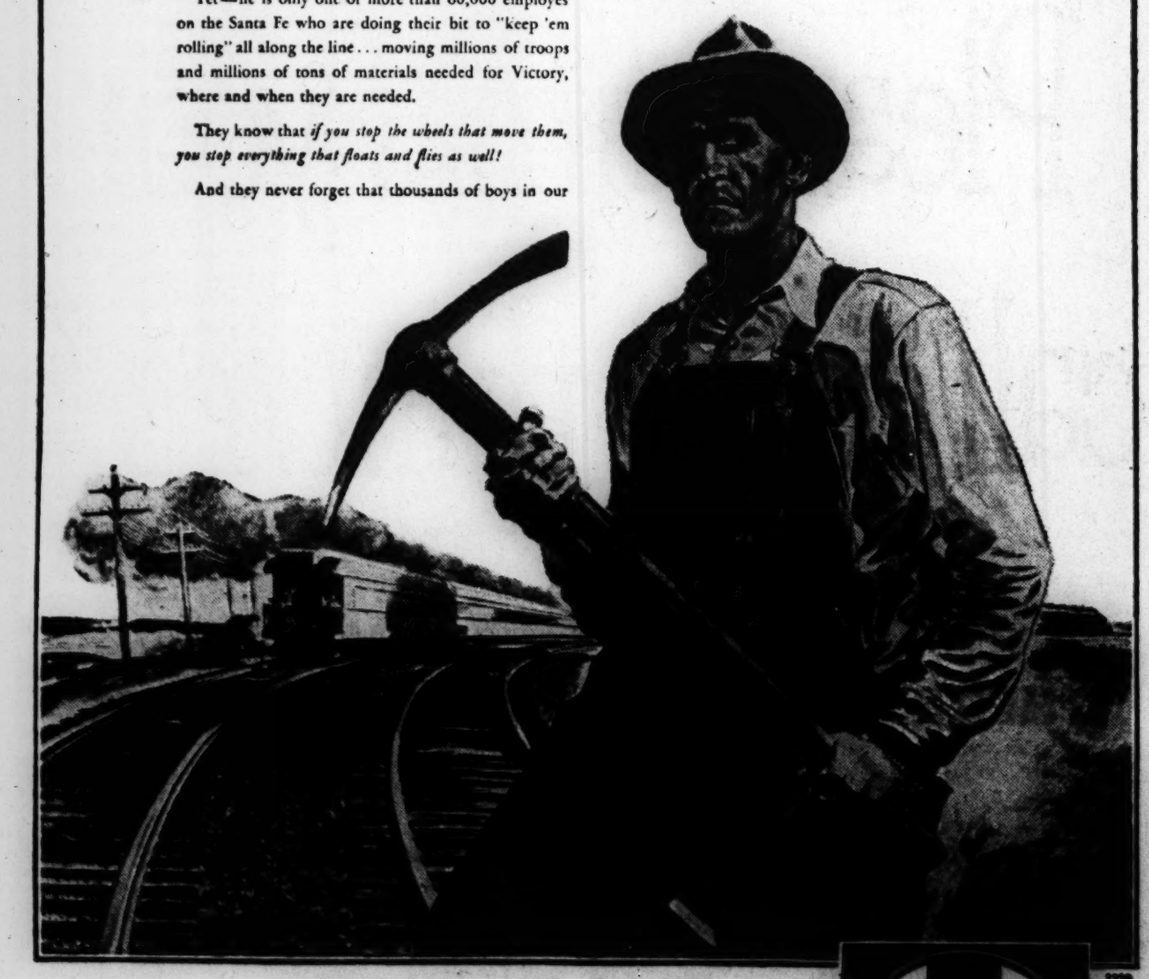

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Distillers Try to Get Permits To Replenish Liquor Stocks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — The nation's distillers are revealed today to be bringing peak pressure against the Government to obtain a "furlough" from all-out production of industrial alcohol so they may replenish their dwindling liquor stocks.

By means of "inspired stories," visitations, and other pressure devices, they're trying to persuade the War Production Board, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, and other key officials that America's war effort won't suffer if the distillers switch from production of industrial alcohol to whisky and neutral spirits for a month or two weeks. They'll even settle for 10 days of it.

The point they would like to overlook, but which they haven't yet been able to persuade food and production officials to overlook, is that the United States, now tackling the greatest food-producing job in history, has no surplus corn or other grains to spare for the distillation of alcoholic beverages.

It can spare no grain at a moment when eastern drought conditions are compelling the use of corn for livestock feeding ahead of annual schedules. It can spare no grain when shortages are moving the Government to consider importing grain from Canada and cottonseed feed from Brazil.

All on Trade Alcohol

All the nation's distilleries are at the moment given over to the production of industrial alcohol, and this production is filling all requirements. There is the possibility that, if the synthetic rubber program should consume less than its full alcohol quota this year, a small surplus of alcohol will be built up.

The distillers are relying on this possibility, plus the Department of Agriculture's recent optimistic crop forecast, as ammunition for their "holiday" arguments. The fact is that whether alcohol production goes well or poorly, food is the crux of the situation, and there is nothing in the Department of Agriculture's crop forecast, officials declare, which indicates there is grain to spare for liquor manufacture.

The report estimates that combined production of the four chief feed grains—corn, grain sorghum, oats, and barley—will amount to more than 111,000,000 tons this year, a total which has been topped only twice in national history. But this production will be 10 per cent lower than last year's production, and—vital point—this year the United States is raising 10 per cent more poultry and livestock units than last year. With more hogs and hens and less corn than last year, the distillers' argument fails.

The distillers, however, are counting on an additional factor to add weight to their plea for a "furlough." The War Shipping Administration is expected shortly to be able to provide ships for importing somewhat larger quantities of molasses from the West Indies as the shipping shortage eases. High-test molasses was the raw material from which most industrial alcohol was made in peacetime, and the liquor interests argue that if this is once again imported, part of the strain exerted upon the grain market will be removed and corn will be available for liquor manufacture.

Calls for More Corn

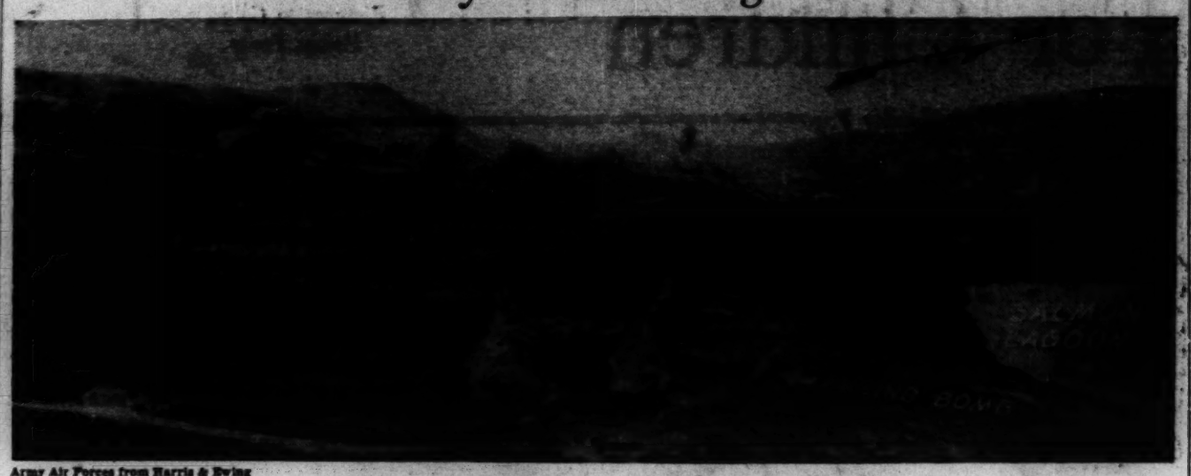
The answer made by Department of Agriculture spokesmen is that any increment to the nation's supplies of corn and other gains will be vastly welcome to officials who are daily besieged with farmers' request for "more corn" and for other grains to feed pigs, fatten hogs and raise poultry in feed-deficiency areas.

If the liquor interests can use the West Indies molasses for beverage manufacture, there is less objection to this, although here again spokesmen say the molasses should go into the manufacture of industrial alcohol to take the place of grain needed for other purposes. They ask if the War Shipping Administration should risk sending valuable tankers to the West Indies to pick up molasses for making liquor.

But despite all arguments to the contrary—despite the food needs of America and its Allies, despite manpower and transportation shortages, despite the effort of the Commodity Credit Corporation to build up a corn surplus, and despite the drought conditions in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Delaware—the liquor industry still contends the nation's grain stocks are sufficient for resumption of whisky production.

So far, the WPB, the WFA and the OPA have managed to resist these arguments, but the liquor industry is adding pressure.

Beyond Kiska Fogs



Army Air Forces from Harris & Ewing

United States Army Air Forces Raid Aleutian Isle

View of the southeast end of the runway on Kiska, constructed so laboriously by the Japanese and then abandoned in their flight from this island in the Aleutians. Note the falling bomb above the road. Allied forces occupied Kiska Aug. 15.

Postwar Need To Feed Europe Will Be Heavy

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—A demand for 4,500,000 to 10,000,000 tons of food a year from Europe is foreseen as one of the aftermaths of invasion and freeing of the Continent by Dr. L. V. Burton, editor of the magazine Food Industries.

Dr. Burton said at a recent investment forum on the food industry conducted by the publication Trusts and Estates that estimates showed the German people were receiving around 2,700 calories daily, residents of most occupied nations around 1,600 daily, Poles about 800 and Polish Jews 400, the last literally a starvation diet leading to disease and extinction.

Fulfilling such a food program, food industry men at the forum said, would be a gradual process and the demand would be relatively short-lived, since the occupied nations soon could begin farming acreage now relatively unproductive.

Dr. Howard Cottam, of the Department of Agriculture, said a shortage of seed might slow up the process somewhat, and make necessary an extended food program.

Seed grains and vegetables must be accompanied by food, he pointed out, for "if we don't send along some food, too, they'll eat the seed."

A sidelight to the prediction that this country's normal 100,000,000 tons of food would have to be expanded or spread thinner to take care of at least part of the European demand was a suggestion that victory gardeners might do well to plan such "crops" for at least a year or two after this war ends.

Standley Reports Stalingrad Rising From Wreckage

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, said Saturday after an inspection of Stalingrad that the reconstruction of the city was "going ahead at full speed."

The Ambassador, who spent Friday at the scene of the greatest battle of 1942, told correspondents that some parts of a tractor factory already were working, that the railroad was running, and that the Russians planned to rebuild the city completely.

A population of 200,000, living in tents and temporary structures, is engaged in the work.

Admiral Standley said he saw the wreckage of "literally thousands" of German planes, which the Russians estimated numbered 4,000.

"I can now believe almost any of their claims," he said.

He also saw about 1,000 wrecked tanks and said the Russians were using material from the ruined machines as well as twisted steel and pieces of bricks from shattered buildings for the reconstruction.

Much Fish Eaten By Armed Forces

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Soldiers and sailors in training camps in this country are eating about four times as much fresh fish as the average civilian, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes reports in his role of Fisheries Coordinator.

"With fish served, on an average, once a week to the approximately 5,000,000 men now in training in this country, the weekly military consumption of fresh fish amounts to some 1,750,000 pounds, dressed weight," he said.

At the beginning of the war, Mr. Ickes said, only eight or nine species of fish were bought for military consumption, but now the shopping list takes in "at least 36 kinds." The "new eating habits" formed in the armed forces "may result in a marked increase in the per capita consumption of fish after the war," he commented.

Judge Spends Vacation On Shipbuilding Job

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 23 (AP)—Justice William J. Millard of the State Supreme Court has been working in a shipbuilding plant as a carpenter's helper the past few days.

The Justice said he would remain on the job until his month's vacation ends in September and might continue thereafter if needed because of the labor shortage.

"It was hard the first week," he said, "but I've toughened up now so that the eight-hour shift isn't so difficult."

Australian Labor Wins Vote In Both House and Senate

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Labor Government led by Prime Minister John Curtin scored one of the most convincing victories in Australian political history in the general election Aug. 21, winning at least 44 of the 75 seats in the House of Representatives and expected to win another nine.

Labor also captured all the 19 Senate seats for which voting took place, the figures showed.

The exact extent of the swing to Labor cannot be assessed until the votes of the servicemen are added to the total, probably late this week. But labor should have a majority of at least 11 in the Lower House. With the Government holding 44 seats the Opposition would have only 31, but the Speaker votes only to break a tie and the Northern Territory member votes only on matters concerning his district.

If Labor takes the additional nine seats where it appears to be winning, its majority would amount to 29.

Pronounced Swing

The Labor majority in the Senate will not operate until next July 1 when 18 of the newly-elected Senators take their seats. The election for the nineteenth seat was caused by the passing of an Opposition member from Western Australia.

In the old Parliament, the Opposition had a majority of two in the Senate, but Labor's success in the nineteenth seat means Government and Opposition each will hold 18 seats.

Mr. Curtin in a statement last night said, "We shall endeavor to discharge the great trust reposed in us."

Not since 1917 has there been such a pronounced swing. At that time W. M. Hughes led his "win-the-war" party to a decisive victory, after having been twice beaten on its conscription referendums. Mr. Hughes was returned with a two-to-one majority in the House of Representatives and an overwhelming majority in the Senate.

Vote of Confidence

The result of Saturday's election—the second since World War II began—was generally taken to represent a big swing to Labor of middle-class voters who for 21 years out of the 24 between 1917 and 1941 kept Labor from office.

The people of Australia in effect have given Mr. Curtin a generous vote of confidence, mainly due to approval on the whole of his war administration and passed a vote of censure on the Opposition parties as a result of disunity between Arthur Fadden, leader of the United Country Party, and R. G. Menzies, leader of the United Australia Party.

Mr. Curtin in his own constituency of Fremantle in Western Australia seems likely to have a majority of almost 20,000. Mr. Fadden, the Opposition leader, is still in danger in this Queensland seat, but is expected to win as results for smaller country districts are tabulated.

Soldier Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 23—Australian soldiers voting in the New Guinea area have been faced with many difficulties, including ensuring secrecy of the ballot.

For instance, the forcible opening of envelopes which stuck fast in the tropical humid heat means that they will be unstickable afterward.

Nevertheless, it was the Government's intention that the soldiers should record an effective vote, no matter how remotely situated in or near New Guinea.

Papers were dispatched to all outlying areas by Aug. 9 and the onus placed on commanding officers to see that the personnel record, votes, and ballot papers be sent back to the chief returning officer.

Polling in forward areas where the business of war at times is particularly brisk called for some resourcefulness on the part of the officers.

The Federal law lays down a penalty for anyone who fails to vote at a parliamentary election, but it has been especially provided that no member of the forces in New Guinea would be guilty of an electoral offense by failing to vote.

Scrutineers at the divisional returning office at Port Moresby comprised four officers, four sergeants, and four other ranks, and an armed guard was posted at the office.

Special co-operation with the U. S. Army is being given to ensure that members of the Civil Construction Corps engaged on works under American supervision would be given an opportunity to vote.

As to the campaign itself, in the last few days there had emerged two elements that appeared likely to affect the voting. From one—the Communist bogey—the two Opposition parties — the United Australia and United Country Parties—hoped to gain many votes hitherto assured to Labor.

From the other—a flood of new voters—the Labor Government presumably helped to consolidate its position. The Opposition parties had carefully stressed the trend of the domination of labor unions by Communists.

Strength has been added to the Communist bogey by the fact that Roman Catholics who regard Communism as their greatest enemy had been urged to withraw the support they traditionally have given to labor.

But it was never sure that this result would come about. There have been signs that the clerical influence in secular fields is not so great as it was formerly.

Moreover the rank and file who always voted for Labor are inclined to accept Mr. Curtin's denial that his party has any pact or understanding with Communists. In any event the thousands of additional voters who have flooded metropolitan and near city electorates in the wake of war industries appear to have strengthened the labor forces.

Ship to Carry Aid to Those Held by Japan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The American Red Cross said that 1,400 tons of supplies for prisoners of war held by the Japanese would be loaded on the exchange ship Gripsholm when it sails for the Orient.

Almost 1,000,000 packages will be included in the shipment. Of the total tonnage, 55 per cent is destined for American military and civilian prisoners in camps in the Philppnes, 6 per cent for Java, 12 per cent for Shangha and 27 per cent for Japan.

The shipment will include food parcels, medicines, clothing, books and recreational equipment.

The Red Cross said that with a view to aiding Americans who will be repatriated on the return voyage of the Gripsholm, it was sending four nurses and a recreation worker on the liner, with a quantity of clothing and other articles which may be needed by the returning Americans.

The Gripsholm also will carry packages sent by the next of kin to prisoners and internees. The Army has announced that next of kin who have received labels furnished by the Provost Marshal General's office should have them in New York by Aug. 27. The Red Cross also is sending about 1,200 such parcels for prisoners and internees who have no next of kin.

The Red Cross said it was expected that mail for officially reported prisoners of war and civilian internees will be carried on the Gripsholm.

Spanish Weekly Says Regime Is Unaffected by Fascist Fall

MADRID, Aug. 22 (AP)—Spain's present policy was interpreted today in an article in the weekly El Español which established these two points:

1. Spain is out of the war because the Government, "despite movements of sympathy or compassion in certain sections of the population," kept Spain a non-belligerent "by its own free decision." The inference was that Spain will stay out of the war.

2. Spain's Falangist Party regime is a national regime and therefore above international events and not to be influenced by the fall of Fascism in Italy or other foreign developments.

This explanation of Spanish policy follows a two-hour interview by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador, with Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his Foreign Minister, Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, on Friday night.

No communiqué on the meeting was issued, but it was assumed that questions relating to Spain's neutrality, the status of her "Blue Division" fighting for Germany on the Russian Front, the situation in the Spanish-occupied zone of Tangier in Morocco and other problems were reviewed.

London dispatches on Aug. 21 quoted the Evening News as declaring "one thing we shall demand of him [Franco] is that Spain shall at least exhibit complete and careful neutrality from now on and not harbor any Axis war criminals. And we are in a position at last to make these demands."

El Español, like the Falangist party organ, Arriba, frequently publishes articles of national import.

The newspaper stated editorially that "none of our interior policy is at stake in the events outside our frontiers.

Honey and Jam Rationing Coming in Canada Sept. 1

OTTAWA, Aug. 23 (AP)—Sales or deliveries of honey, jams, jellies, and marmalades have been ordered suspended until Sept. 2, when, the Government disclosed, rationing of these items will go into effect.

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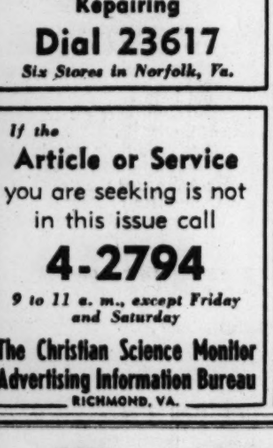
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A Monday Page

Trudy and Grandmother's Pug

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

Part One

The Story Starts Here

The Pratt family were having a lovely summer at their home on the shore of a lake. There were Mother and Daddy and their seven little girls, who had been named in alphabetical order. The eldest was Ann, then came Barbara, Clare, Deborah, Emily, Francesca, and Gertrude, or Trudy, who was the youngest.

It was years since Grandmother Bradley had come to visit at the beach. She lived in Cincinnati, and that was a long way off.

Every Christmas a big box came from her, addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and family. In it there were two or three packages for everyone, and none of the wrapping papers or ribbons were ever alike. Sometimes there were little bells at the ends of the ribbons which tied them, sometimes small Santa Clauses or reindeers were folded in at the bows. There were bags of fancy cookies, and barley sugar animals tucked into the corners among all the enchantingly shaped bundles, and if this was the outside, you can imagine what the inside of the packages was like. It's impossible to describe them; perhaps it's enough to say that Grandmother Bradley always sent the things that seven little girls had been yearning for, and which their daddy and mummy had said were too much to expect.

She had a great affection for little music boxes where figures danced round and round while the tunes played; she liked small dolls with tiny trunks and suitcases fully outfitted; she was fond of gold thimbles with names on them, and bracelet charms of animals with real jewels for their eyes. When the great box from Cincinnati arrived about four days before Christmas, wrapped in red wrapping paper with heavy bright green cord tied firmly and neatly, the holidays might be considered to have begun.

Welcome for a Visitor

One morning at breakfast Mummy looked up from her mail and said in a pleased tone of voice,

"Grandmother Bradley's coming to see us!"

"Good!" exclaimed Daddy. "I thought she hated train journeys."

"She's coming by plane," Mummy said. Then she looked at the letter. "Next Tuesday, dear. You can plan to meet her, can't you, and come out early?"

"Of course I can," said Daddy. "Hurrah for Grandmother Bradley! How many of you remember her, girls?"

"I do," said Claire. "She has blue eyes and white hair and she's about as tall as Mummy."

"Wrong," said Daddy. "Don't you remember, Ann? You were quite a big girl last time she was here."

"I mix her up with fairy godmothers," Ann admitted. "I always think of her in a pointed cap."

"I think she looks like Mummy, only older," Barbara broke in.

Daddy grinned.

"A pretty safe guess, Babs," he said. "But this time you're wrong. Ann is right. You'll see."

"I don't like her," declared Trudy, suddenly. "She's stuck up."

Everyone at the table, Daddy, Mummy, and all six of Trudy's sisters stopped eating to stare in horror at Trudy. Even Nora stopped where she was behind Mother, the toast rack she had been bringing in from the kitchen poised in her hand, and her mouth a little open.

"Trudy!" cried Mother.

"You don't know what you're talking about, Trudy," Daddy exclaimed.

"She's always so wonderful to us," murmured Debby.

"Too wonderful," Trudy took a big spoonful of cereal. "She's a big show-off."

Mummy looked rather pale.

"Trudy!" she said. "Go up to your room this minute! I never want to hear you speak like this again as long as you live."

Trudy folded her napkin with care, got up, drew back her chair, suddenly seized upon her spoon and took another big spoonful of cereal, and then fled clattering up the stairs.

"I don't know what gets into the child," Daddy remarked. "Of course she doesn't mean it, but she shouldn't say such things."

Breakfast began again.

Another Cat in the Kitchen

Ann, who was oldest, said "I think I know what's the matter. Trudy's jealous. She's like that cat we once had who couldn't bear to have another cat come into the kitchen. You remember that evening we found the kitten in the rain and brought it in? What a fuss she made?"

"But Mrs. Thomas Furface got used to the kitten," said Emily. "She only acted up for a few minutes."

"Trudy will be all right as soon as Grandmother comes," said Claire.

"I hope so." Mummy wasn't so sure.

On Tuesday afternoon all the little girls put on clean dresses and passed inspection. They sat together on the platform waiting for the sound of Daddy's car, and they couldn't even play jacks because it would get their hands dirty.

Trudy looked enchanting in a yellow dress, with apple-green ribbons and apple-green socks. Her dark eyes were dancing rebelliously, her hair was almost smooth.

Mummy didn't say anything but inside she thought, "You're a naughty little thing, but you certainly are a picture to look at." She sat surrounded by seven little girls, whose hair had no snarls, whose elbows and knees were clean, whose nails looked like pink shells, whose shoes were not scuffed.

"Well!" she thought, and settled down to read her magazine while seven pretty heads bent over various books and puzzles, and one, Ann's, studied the purling of a new sweater.

Five minutes later she glanced up. All about her were neat little girls quietly passing the time, waiting for Daddy and Grandma. How good they were! But were there seven? Mother's eye, practiced as a sheep dog's, ran over her flock—Emily, Claire, Ann, Barbara, Francesca, Debby—

"Trudy!" she called in exasperation. "Trudy! Where are you?"

There was a silence and then a scrambling sound. Where the lower living room roof met the high peak of the roof over the bedrooms, there was a small triangular space, dark and dirty. It was strictly forbidden, but it could be reached by opening one of the bedroom windows, walking along the rustic balcony and then crawling through a slit about ten inches high. No dress ever emerged from the crawl without tears; as for faces, knees, hair and elbows—well, Trudy showed what happened to them as she emerged like a little caveman from a cave, and stood on the verandah roof, ten feet above the accusing eyes of her mother and her six sisters.

Emily began to giggle.

"Trudy!" exclaimed Mummy. "You know—" but it seemed useless to say what Trudy knew or didn't know.

Three Toots of a Horn

At that very moment a horn sounded three times from behind the house, and then three times again. Everyone jumped to their feet, to hurry down to meet Grandmother.

"Clean yourself up!" called Mummy over her shoulder.

But perhaps Trudy didn't hear. She was already launched into the air, leaping from roof to sand like a cat. And like a cat she flashed by the rest and appeared first at the car door.

Daddy was already out of the car with a suit case in each hand.

"This is Trudy," he explained to Grandmother, who stood beside him. "A little the worse for wear, I'm afraid."

"Oh, I don't mind good dirt," said Grandmother, giving Trudy a kiss.

But naughty Trudy wriggled clear.

"What's that?" she asked.

Close to Grandmother's feet stood a fat cream-colored dog with a black wrinkled face and tightly curled tail. He was making a grinding sound, something between a tea-kettle and a dentist's drill, and he looked at Trudy as unfriendlily as Trudy looked at him.

"Pug! Pug!" said Grandmother reprovingly. And then she added to Trudy, "Don't mind him, dear; he doesn't like to have people come near me, that's all. He's a little bit jealous. But you'll soon be great friends, I know."

By then the rest of the family, clean and charming, had engulfed little Grandmother in a wave, but Trudy stood to one side by herself, regarding Pug with a speculative eye.

On fine Sundays, the Johnsons always paddled to church in the war canoe. Mummy took the bow and Daddy the stern and the little girls knelt two by two, wielding small paddles, except for Ann who paddled by herself just behind Mummy. It was Mummy, of course, as bow paddler who set the rhythm. They had had enough practice so that all the paddles, dripping and flashing in the sun, struck the water at once, with a pretty, gurgling sound, and the big canoe moved steadily forward across the mile of bay between their dock and the Point, where the church was. There were always sails white against the water, and a few motor boats going by, and two or three other canoes, smaller of course for smaller families, on their way to service.

But the Johnsons' canoe was so large that there was plenty of room to put Grandmother in it, on a cushion with a rest for her back and a parasol to keep the sunlight out of her eyes, and Pug beside her.

"Oh, he'll be perfectly good while we're at church," she declared. "Pug's such a wise little gnome; I'll leave my coat and he'll lie right beside it and guard it until we come back."

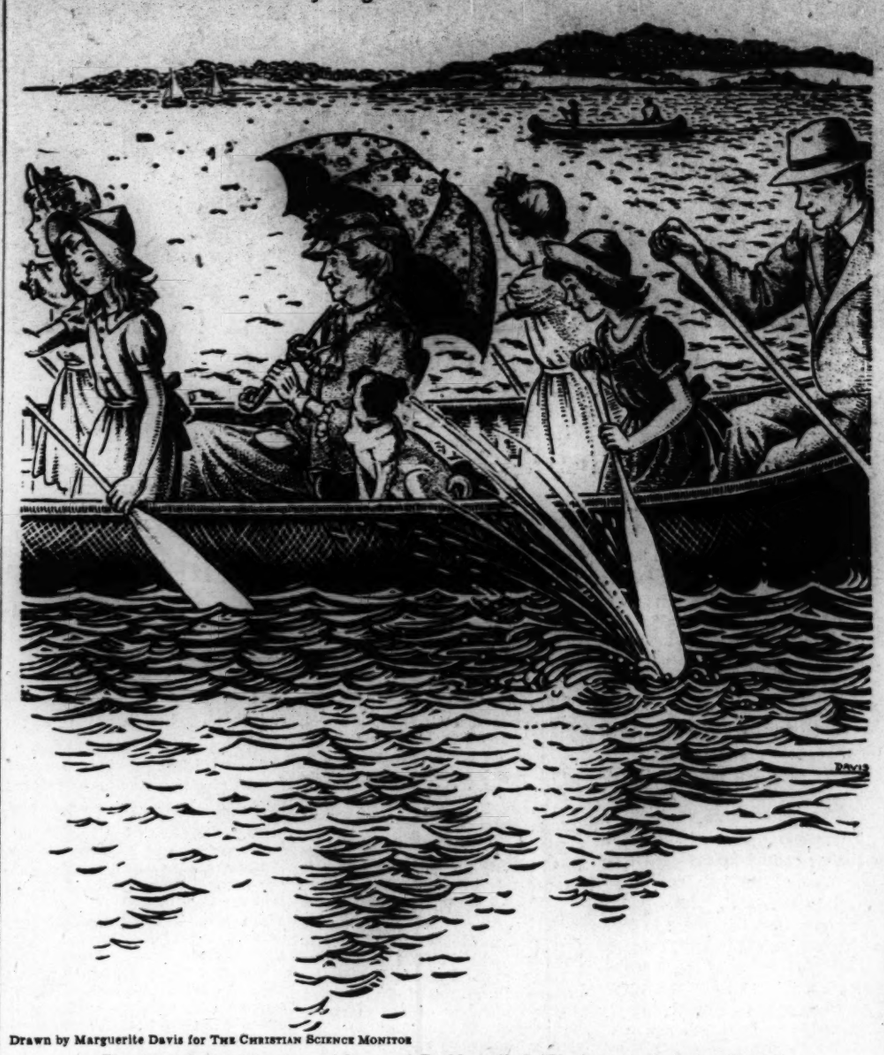
"Are you sure?" Daddy asked. "An hour must seem a long time to a little dog. I wouldn't want him to get lost."

Nose Out of Joint

Trudy said something under her breath about hoping he would, but everyone pretended not to hear her. The whole family was devoted to Pug. Unless he was right at Grandmother's feet he was very friendly. He would play endlessly with a ball or an apple, and when anyone picked him up, he hung limp as a toy dog and let himself be put in any position. When he was pleased he snored, just as a cat purrs, which made him cozy, and then he was so soft to play with. He had one funny little habit of loving to lean against things when he sat down. He liked a chair with a slip-cover behind him, much better than a plain chair, for instance; or he'd choose a sofa, or a lady in evening dress.

"He's Victorian," explained Grandmother. "He likes even his furniture to wear long dresses." And she reached down to rub his soft ears.

All the family had fallen for him and his little dancing footsteps and the jingle of his bell, all the family that is except Trudy. In fact, Trudy's nose was out of joint. The new guests were the center of interest. Even the wonderful tree house was almost neglected. The other girls hardly begged to be allowed to visit it these days. Between Grandmother, so little and gay, and Pug at her side, no one, not even Daddy, paid the proper attention to Trudy. She wasn't the baby any more. Pug was the baby.



Drawn by Marguerite Davis for The Christian Science Monitor

Pug turned about to stare at her, and Daddy called, "You're out of stroke, Trudy"

And Trudy didn't like it, or him, or —I'm sorry to say—Grandmother, who had brought him.

As she paddled just behind him she watched the floppy black ears in front of her and managed to splash a little water on them. Pug turned about to stare at her over his cream-colored shoulder, and Daddy called, "You're out of stroke, Trudy."

Trudy sighed and settled down to paddling. She loved the war canoe sliding along through the water, rocked ever so little by the small waves. After a while, most of the cottages stopped and pine woods took their place. Rushes grew out into the water, mysteriously dark and green.

In August it was a wonderful place in which to catch little brown toads no bigger than your thumbnail, which seemed very content to live in houses of sand with yards walled with sand where they could take their exercise. At the bend of the Bay came the Sandhills with the forest on their brows, and a real Indian trail, or at least that was what everyone called it, running along its ridge to the other side of the Point. The rushes were gone now and long flat levels of shale took their place.

(Read about Pug's escapade next Monday.)

Holiday in Plymouth

"Goody, goody!" cried Deborah, running out on the beach where her brother John was wading. "Mother is going to take us to see a house built with beams the Pilgrims cut the very year after they came in the Mayflower. Come and get dressed, quick!"

"Beams the Pilgrims cut themselves?" inquired John doubtfully. "How could she know that?" He was watching a tide pool where a tiny crab scrambled about, and he did not want to leave it, even to hear stories about the Pilgrims.

"Hurry up," insisted Deborah. "It's quite true. Mother will tell you. And we have to catch the bus, you know. We can't go in the car, 'cause that would be fun driving."

While they were waiting at the corner for the bus, Mother explained about the beams. They were the same beams and timbers that the Pilgrims had used to build their fort on the top of the hill, the second year they were in Plymouth. Years later, when the fort was dismantled, those beams and timbers were granted to William Harlow to build his house.

Deborah and John and their mother were spending the summer in Plymouth, Massachusetts. They lived in the Middle West and this was their first visit to the East Coast. Mother had promised them lots of fun looking up places they had read about in stories of the Pilgrims and the Mayflower.

Pilgrim Children

When they reached the Harlow House, Deborah and John were delighted to find a hostess, in the soft gray and white costume of the Pilgrims, who answered their questions as though she enjoyed doing it.

She invited them to look as long as they chose at the dark, rough hewn beams that the Pilgrims' own hands had cut from the woods near the shore. She showed them a little old chest that had belonged to Peregrine White, whom they had learned about in school as the first white child born in New England.

John was especially curious about the trundle bed in which the Harlow children had slept in the big bedroom upstairs. It was very low and was rolled under the big four-poster bed during the day, to give more space in the room. Deborah stuck her head through the doors that led to the space under the eaves on each side of the room and was surprised to find a tiny window in each. The hostess explained that the pioneers used those long, narrow spaces as bedrooms for the children, and put in windows to give them air and light.

They watched the hostess spin into thread, on an old spinning wheel, a piece of wool shorn from a sheep. Deborah thought spinning was good fun, and wished she were a Pilgrim maid and could spin the thread to be woven into cloth for her own dresses.

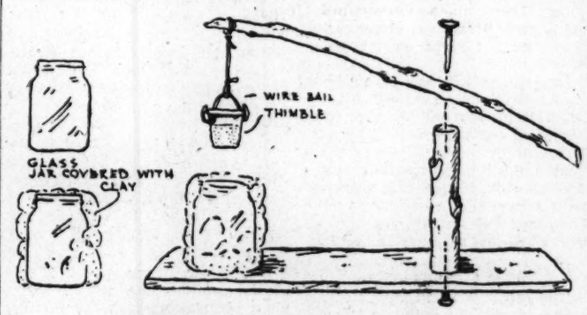
Water Witching

In the garden patch behind the house, they saw a bed of flax, with its tiny blue flowers, that would be dried and spun into linen thread, just as the Pilgrims had used it. There were corn—the maize of the Indians—and herbs growing in the garden, too, near an old well. The hostess brought a hazel wand and invited Deborah and John to try whether either of them was a water-witch. She showed them how to hold the wand, in a rainbow curve, an end in each hand, and to pace slowly over the ground. If the bow bent over downwards, without their moving it, that was a sign that there was water below.

Deborah held the wand and paced slowly; it quivered slightly, but did not bend over entirely.

"Deborah has the makings of of a water-witch," said the hostess. But when John took it, walking slowly across the garden, it did not move a bit in his hands.

When they were coming away, the hostess gave them each a sprig of lemon thyme to sniff. "And if you like the Pilgrims," she said, "be sure to ask Mother to take you to the Pilgrim Progress on Sunday afternoon. It is a pageant of the Pilgrims who came on the Mayflower marching to meeting, up Leyden Street, as they did more than three centuries ago."



A Well for Your Farm

Happy Times for Busy Fingers—8

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

There is really water in this rustic well. When you pump the handle, the bucket dips down and fills with water. The well itself is a small jar (a 5c paste jar) covered all around with modelling-clay "stones."

The bucket is a thin old aluminum thimble found in our button box. The bail is of fine wire like that of an invisible hairpin. Holes for the bail were made by pushing a tack through the thimble with our fingers.

The base on which the whole thing stands is a piece of stiff corrugated board, but an even better base could be made of the lid of a wooden box, if one is handy.

Our illustrations show two ways of making the upright post which supports the dipping pole. The first kind is a clothespin with the dipping pole fitted between its open jaws.

But for this you must drill a hole for the nail because it is almost impossible to drive a nail crosswise through a clothespin—the wood is too hard.

To attach the clothespin to the base, drive a slender nail up through the base, on up into the end of the clothespin. The nail may be ½-inch long, or even ¾-inch, but no longer. A long tack might be used instead.

The head of every clothespin has a tiny hole at its very center. Make sure to drive the nail in at that spot.

Now notice the second type of upright post. It is a thick bit of tree twig, though you can use any similar stick. The dipping pole is to be nailed onto it, but not tightly. There has to be room for the pole to move up and down.

And not only must it be loose up and down, but sidewise as well. Therefore the hole in the pole must be somewhat larger than the nail which attaches it. Also the nail head should be large enough so that the pole won't slip off when being rocked up and down.

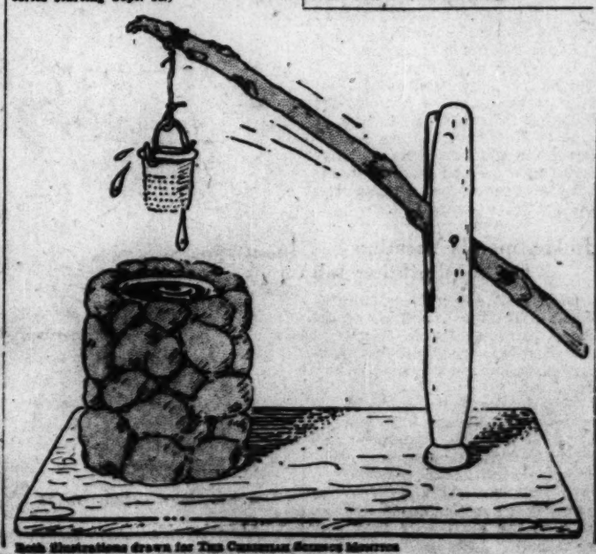
Make the dipping pole of a twig or some slender stick. The twig we used is a dried ailanthus branch. We found this wood to be so soft that we could push the pivoting nail through it with our hands. Observe that the pivot of the post is considerably above the level of the water.

Other ideas; the glass jar can be wrapped around with a thin layer of clay, then you can press pieces of bark into the clay for a truly rustic effect. Or instead, push pebbles against the clay, as a stone well. This is very old-timey looking.

If you spread gravel and sand all over the base, the well will seem to be built right on the ground, yet you can move it about any time you like.

If you made the little farmyard shown in our last article, you will surely want a well like this to add to it.

(We hope you have enjoyed this craft series. Write and tell us how you liked them and whether you made the articles we described. And watch for another craft series starting Sept. 13.)



Both illustrations drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Jack Horner's Party

"In the Country?" is a mystery picture. Who drew it? "Searching for Victory" was drawn by Colver Robinson, seven, of Los Angeles, California.

New Front Against Japan Hinted by Moves in India

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 22. Delayed. (AP)—Increased American air forces and equipment to put weight behind the aid to China was promised by Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer today at his first press conference since his appointment as Commander of the 10th United States Army Air Force.

The General said that coordination of air activities in the China-India theater was the first step to the job of actually delivering increased help to China.

By Gunther Stein

Chungking Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is visiting India as an accredited military writer

NEW DELHI, Inda, Aug. 23—A second front against Japan may be as imminent as the much talked of second front against Europe.

Certainly, the slow process of island-hopping in the South Pacific must be supplanted eventually by a strong mainland movement against the Japanese Empire.

There are many who believe that a second front in the Far East will be launched from India. Present military preparations in that area would seem to bear out that assumption.

But even here, the attack may not be exclusively a ground affair. The Bay of Bengal presents a water span of about 1,000 miles at its widest point. British and American bombers, supporting land troops, could bridge the distance, but fighter plane escorts would be out of the question, since their maximum range is only 400 miles.

Combined Operation

It seems likely, therefore, that the Burma campaign may be a combined sea-and-land operation, with coastal landings, supported by aircraft carriers.

The possibilities of progress by land can be separately discussed, but there is much evidence to indicate that large-scale landings from India are considered inevitable for the final destruction of Japanese positions.

That is why India, even if a large land offensive is carried on against Burma, must insist on the support of aircraft carriers with a powerful protecting fleet when the time seems opportune.

India's second imperative requirement would be large numbers of supply ships—probably about 40 average size ships for every division to be landed. This is necessary even for sustaining long distance land advances across Burma, as proved by last winter's Arakan campaign.

Requirements in Air

The third need for the great offensive would be a large scale and richly assorted air force for purposes of softening up the enemy's main positions, paralyzing sea and land communications, dropping supplies to United Nations jungle fighters, supporting advancing formations, which in many cases would be only lightly equipped, and eventually for pushing on and equipping inland fighter bases.

Military circles in India are at present unprepared to discuss the possibilities of strategic developments, yet the following main points are clear. First from a purely military viewpoint the ideal solution would be for India and all other Far East bases of the United Nations to accumulate and prepare overwhelming land, sea, and air forces for a concerted and more or less simultaneous offensive against a maximum number of points along the entire Japanese wall, south, north, west, and east.

For Japan's great remaining strength, in spite of its increasing over-all weakness, a strength which is especially marked in the potential front facing India, is in its excellent development of interior lines of communication and its multiplicity of airfields almost everywhere.

In the case of isolated attacks and specially in landings, these conditions would allow the enemy to move quickly and concentrate planes, ships, troops, and equipment, while a concerted offensive would find the majority of positions insufficiently defended.

But it would be wrong to take this strategically ideal solution too literally, since certain undisclosable operations against Japan might be feasible prior to all-out attack, and because inroads in the Japanese system of communications are bound to have an exceedingly serious effect.

Second, the lesson of all encounters with the Japanese, especially in Arakan, is that future campaigns must count on eventually destroying every single Japanese pocket, however small, and practically every single Japanese soldier, at least during the first stages of the all-out offensive. Surrender is not probable even where the Japanese position is evidently hopeless. This lends main importance to the reconquest of strategic positions, since mopping up can be left to later phases.

Air-Borne Supplies

Third, probably the most important lesson of the past is strict adherence to the principle of offensive mobility and penetration. Practically everywhere engagements will be in the jungle, where the enemy last winter in the Arakan campaign demonstrated to Allied cost the danger to attackers who get pinned down. Therefore, every staff and front officer and fighting man is now deeply imbued with the knowledge that the initiative can only be retained by keeping moving and that loss of iniative is fatal.

Fourth, Brig. Orde Wingate's practical demonstration of the feasibility of long-distance penetration with purely air-borne supplies in Northern Burma proved the usefulness of these tactics not only in Burma, but wherever there is dense jungle to be penetrated. The relative cost of the air strength required for sustaining large, long-distance pentration parties is not as great as might be thought. It seems that one squadron of 20 transport planes can maintain one brigade in action, permitting it to advance hundreds of miles and achieve considerable results.

Airfield strips can be built in advanced areas, the landing of heavier air-borne supplies thus eventually becoming possible instead of parachuting, which is naturally restricted to light equipment. This opens a completely new vista for the United Nations because of their growing air superiority and production capacity. Air Force training for all varieties of air-borne troops going on in India is resulting in great precision.

Hudson Prizes Men From Battlefront

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (AP)—Among the most prized workers on war production lines of the Hudson Motor Car Company are some chaps taking a second, and double, crack at the Axis—discharged veterans of America's armed forces representing nearly every battlefront and major naval engagement involving this nation in World War II.

These former men-behind-the-guns are furthering their fight against the foe not only with shop work but with valuable morale building within the plant. They are quick, says Robert G. Waldron, Hudson Personnel Director, to condemn and help cure such offenses as absenteeism, careless talk, and waste of materials.

So effective is their morale work among fellow workers that Mr. Waldron has asked the Re-employment Committee of Selective Service to recommend as many discharged veterans as possible for employment at Hudson.

The ex-soldiers, honorably discharged for wounds or for being over-age, are products of specialized training courses for factory work, in which Hudson has been a leader.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Aug. 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Sept. 26.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 24.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Aug. 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 24.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 5, 19.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLP, 1490kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Oct. 10.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 24.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Sept. 5; Oct. 3.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 560kc, on Aug. 29.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Sept. 12.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Sept. 19; Oct. 17.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Gloucestershire

Bristol (First Church): Colston Hall, 7 p. m., September 21.

Sussex

Hastings: White Rock Pavilion, 3 p. m., September 19.

Isle of Man

Douglas: Church Edifice, Hilary Road, 7:15 p. m., October 7.

Wales

Glamorganshire-Cardiff: Park Hall Cinema, 3 p. m., September 19.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 730 South Hope Street, 3 p. m., September 4.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4300 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., September 2.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 66 Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., September 2.

San Francisco (Tenth Church): Marina Theater, 13:19 p. m., August 31.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., August 30.

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., August 31.

New York

Southampton: Church Edifice, Cameron and Pine Streets, 2:30 p. m., August 29.

Oregon

Toledo: Lincoln County Court House, 2:30 p. m., August 29.

Washington

Everett: Church Edifice, Thirty-third Street and Colby Avenue, 8 p. m., September 2. Radiocast Station KEVE, 1460 kilocycles.

Langley: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., August 29.

Wisconsin

Baraboo: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., September 3.

Oconomowoc: Oconomowoc High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., August 29.

Whitefish Bay: Henry Clay School, 1146 East Henry Clay Street, 3 p. m., August 29.

Forced Defense of Italy Expensive for Luftwaffe

Continued from Page 1

ers' first battle as a fighter escort for hitherto they have been used in the role of dive bombers and fighter-bombers. The Naples area now begins to look as if it may be cut off from the rest of Italy by heavy damage at carefully chosen points around it.

Alternatives for Berlin

If the Germans' experiences since their intensified air effort over Italy prove typical—and lessons from the past suggest they will be—either they are going to be obliged to continually replace machines destroyed dozen at a time, or obliged to do what they did in the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns, namely, withdraw from the air almost entirely and leave an open field for Allied aircraft. The latter course spells certain defeat for Axis ground troops.

Since the capture of Sicily for use as a large advanced air, land and sea base only three miles distant from Italy at the nearest point, United Nations aircraft here, as well as heavy bombers flown from Great Britain, have increased their pounding on production centers, lines of communication, airfields, ports and essential defenses of Italy.

So far the most dramatic illustration of the effect on the Luftwaffe of having to try to check this softening up process has been the destruction or damage of almost the entire force of about 50 fighters which offered a resolute challenge to over 150 American Flying Fortresses over Foggia on Aug. 19.

Terrific Fight Over Italy

Four miles up in the air over the very heart of Italy, the latest type of Messerschmitts and Focke-wolf's ran into withering fire from half-inch machine-guns on 75 Fortresses comprising the first wave of bombers. Twenty-eight defenders went crashing to the ground. Twelve others were listed as probably destroyed and others were damaged in one of the fiercest sky combats of the war.

The second wave of Fortresses which roared in the attack on the same target (an important railroad and industrial center opposite Naples toward the Adriatic coast) were unmolested and did not have to fire a shot.

This spectacular success was gained at a place where there is a large Italian airfield with a number of satellites from which a fully representative defense force can be sent up shows how American Fortresses have swung the balance of power in the air war. In clear Meriterranean skies they are able to carry out daylight precision bombing at the most advantageous heights and take care of enemy fighters at the same time. The result is the Axis takes heavy fighter losses and gets bombs just the same on targets now so belabored that German air and land formations are threatened with the necessity of withdrawing further north whether they have other reasons for doing so or not.

And Fortresses are only part of the Axis' air problem. American Liberators from the Middle East are cascading bombs onto Italy, too, and by night the work of destruction is carried on by Wellingtons of the RAF and Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Allies' advanced fighter bases have now been brought so close to Italy that medium and light bombers are able to carry out successful escorted raids, such as yesterday's over the mainland, as well.

All this is causing substantial deterioration of the enemy's military positions in areas selected for progressively heavy bombardment—notably railroad systems, air fields, and other installations in and around Naples.

At the same time Fortresses are widening the range of attack from North African bases, as shown by last week's attacks in the region of Marseille. I was at a big American air field to which the fliers returned from the first raid carried out on France from here on Aug. 17. They said their bombs dropped well and truly on the targets, and that fighter interference was negligible during the round trip of about 1,500 miles.

Anniversary Raid

The group concerned in that attack was the first American Fortress outfit to bomb continental Europe exactly a year before the previous day and the anniversary was celebrated with a big-scale southern-style barbecue on the airfield here. The function was attended by four generals, including Carl Spaatz and James H. Doolittle, the former declaring in a brief speech that the Luftwaffe was now reeling under the heavy blows received and the main responsibility at this date was high altitude precision bombing, which has revolutionized aerial warfare.

The heavy bomber group he was addressing lost only 23 planes in the first year of combat against 262 enemy aircraft destroyed in the air and hundreds on the ground. It has caused an enormous amount of damage in Germany, France, the Netherlands, Tunisia, Libya, Sicily, Sardinia, and Italy while dropping more than 13,000,000 pounds of bombs.

The first raid on France at Rouen on Aug. 17, 1942, was carried out by 12 aircraft. The anniversary raid on the same country was carried out by hundreds. The above statistics for just one bomber group indicates the enormous growth of Allied striking power which makes German bombing efforts to date look puny by comparison.

Russia Praised

QUEBEC, Aug. 23 (AP) — Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the British Prime Minister, praised "the heroic part played by the people of Russia" in the war on Sunday in a radiocast to Britain and appealed for renewed support of Red Cross aid to Russia.

She made no reference to the Quebec War Conference in her talk.

In this first mention of Russia to come from the Citadel or the Chateau, Mrs. Churchill said the Russians "fought for their own survival, but in doing so, fought also for ours."

Hitler Awards Oak Leaf To 3 Army Commanders

By the Associated Press

The Berlin Radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press yesterday that Adolf Hitler had awarded the Oak Leaf to the Knight's Insignia of the Iron Cross to three Army Commanders on the Eastern Front—Field Marshal Georg von Küchler, Field Marshal Ernst Busch and Colonel General Lindemann.

Better Slant on Lafayette

Associated Press

Former French Liner Normandie Reaches 27.5-Degree Angle

The U. S. S. Lafayette, former French luxury liner Normandie, reaches this angle—27.5 degrees—during salvage operations at its Hudson River slip, New York City, on Aug. 20.

Air Losses Undermine Tokyo Plan

Continued from Page 1

on from several directions at once, it is not easy for the Japanese to shift their air defenses.

These facts are what give significance to the official tally showing 309 planes destroyed, 11 probably destroyed, and 4 damaged in the four-day battle for Wewak. Japan's aerial disaster of Aug. 17, 18, and 19 was added to on Aug. 21 when in a further attack by Mitchells, escorted by Lightnings, 34 planes on the ground at Dagua and But airfields were burnt up and 36 Japanese fighters which tried to interfere with Allied bomber activities were destroyed and six others probably destroyed.

The 324 planes shot out of action in four days, let alone 22 others elsewhere on this front are losses at a rate which the Japanese, at their most optimistic, hardly can make good by new production over a similar period, especially as this is only one in a long series of defeats since June 30 and before.

Japan's air difficulty is likely to increase progressively from now on and might easily result in unexpected happenings such as sudden retreats to shorten already overextended lines. It must be remembered, however, that some points the Japanese now hold are not essential for the protection of their East Indian Empire or for the safety of their homeland. Others are. One can therefore expect cloth cutting to suit the new strategic tailoring. But because the Japanese may retreat here or there, one should not be led to suppose a general weakening of the whole Japanese effort or anything but the fiercest fighting where resistance is essential to Japan's defense security.

New Withdrawal Possible

It is quite feasible, however, to visualize a sudden withdrawal from the whole Solomons and New Britain area if the Allied threat to Rabaul becomes too serious or the cost of defending it too high and a swing back, pivoting from Hollandia in New Guinea, to a shorter defense line to the northwest.

There also is another angle to this massive destruction of Japanese planes. Still assuming that Allied figures of Japanese losses and estimates of their replacement ability are moderately accurate, the question arises whence can the Japanese refill the gaps punctured in their air strength in the Southern Pacific when Allied potential threats in the Northern Pacific, China, and Burma are mounting.

To date, the composition total of Japan's aerial strength has been balanced as fitted its purposes between its Army and Navy, a large proportion of the latter being carrier-borne. If now pressure on its land-based planes becomes too great, Japan may be forced willy-nilly to draw on its carrier strength for reinforcement. To compel it to do this would amount in effect to a sizable naval victory, depriving Japan of its full carrier-strength command and all that it signifies in modern naval warfare, just at a time when Allied strength in this field is increasing rapidly.

Strategic Implications

It is just possible that an aerial victory like the one at Wewak is something more than a tactical success against the jungle air base in New Guinea—it may have strategic implications of the widest importance.

Another encouraging aspect of the Southwest Pacific area is the obviously growing power of the Allies in the air. The Allies now are definitely on the offensive and can afford to send bombers in search of other than merely local military targets.

The two raids on Balikpapan are of this nature and now on Aug. 21 comes the attack against the nickel mines at Pomela. This open-cut mine is the only operating producer of nickel in the Celebes. In 1941, it turned out 6,000 tons of nickel and for two years previously under Tokyo control and German management it had been sending all its ore to Japan. It is difficult to destroy the mine, but Liberators made a fairly successful job of destroying the milling plant at near-by Kolaka and upsetting the steady flow of this valuable metal.

Pacific Plan for Delinquents Takes Problems to Hill Camp

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles County has embarked upon what is understood to be a pioneer youth reclamation program by setting up a year-round mountain camp for delinquent boys under 16 years of age.

This means primarily that one of the most magnificent scenic settings this region has to offer has been commandeered to offset slums and crowded streets which juvenile authorities hold as importantly responsible for juvenile crime. It means, as well, that boys on the verge of anti-social behavior, who would probably get discredited in the news years hence as zoot suiters, young gangsters, or worse, are being helped toward more agreeable prospects just when they are most impressionable.

The Los Angeles County Probation Department has taken over what used to be known as Camp Six in the County's road construction camp scheme and has fitted it up to house 60 boys, all of whom are to be recommended for the experience by the Juvenile Court.

In California youth never has to wear the badge of criminality. The State has adopted the advanced social concept that the delinquent minor needs to have more than corrective attention; he needs the chance to start out on adulthood unhindered by a "record." Los Angeles County has already found that delinquency can be corrected without stigma through the three forestry camps for 16-18-year-old boys it has conducted for some years. This fourth new camp, for younger lads, in tackling the mounting delinquency challenge among younger boys, is being watched for the example it may furnish juvenile authorities throughout the nation.

Coddling Not in Plan

As with the other three, coddling the trouble-maker is not the prescription. John Anson Ford, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors' Probation Committee, took me up to see it on one of this summer's hottest days. The first contingent of boys enrolled there was hard at work—and the work was hard. They were doing the washing the hard way, they were painting and cleaning up a new dormitory, they were helping the cooks.

Life at Baldy, in other words, was illustrating the Probation Department's thesis that right environment, wholesome work, and sympathetic, intelligent supervision do not add up to moddlecoddling but to upstandingness.

In the County's three forestry camps for older boys, seven out of eight "graduates" make good. That is a much higher proportion than is usual in correctional schools, although E. R. Bellwood, assistant to Raymond A. Wallin, Director of the camp, says the comparison is hardly fair since the camps hand pick their boys while this County's institutions must take all sent to them. But in hand picking, he added, the camps do not sidestep the most difficult problems.

It is the Probation Department's conviction that camp technique solves many delinquency problems simply because it builds up an esprit de corps among boys in which they feel a duty to the group.

Setting Is an Inspiration

The arrangements of the new camp for younger boys—the youngest assigned to it are 13, the oldest 16—are not elaborate but they are ample and the setting is magnificent. Mount Baldy towers 11,000 feet in the background. Deer, many of which respond to pet names, live in the surrounding pine-covered and chaparral-cloaked mountains. The air is keen.

The boys sent here come, in the vast majority of cases, from broken homes. Few of them have known nothing nearly as wholesome as this beautiful setting. They come, typically, from the crowded streets of the County's busiest cities, and from homes where intentions may have been good or not so good but where, for many reasons, they were fast on their way to becoming the not-wanteds of society.

While here they are under a teaching program directed by the County Board of Education. Their terms, roughly speaking, correspond to school semesters. Dr. H. R. Albert, who holds a doctorate from Stanford, has charge of the school schedule, which he is supplementing with vocational training. Agricultural projects along 4-H Club lines are under way and such produce as the boys raise they can sell to the camp kitchen.

While older boys in the County forestry camps run by the Probation Department earn 50 cents a day for their work, these younger lads are unpaid and the work program is not overstrenuous. Not paid, yet they are getting something better than money, and the County believes it is making a tremendously wise investment.

Wedding Ring Supply Threatened by Trend

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—The double-ring wedding ceremony, once just an added sentimental touch, is attaining such wartime proportions that it threatens the future supply of gold wedding rings.

The sentimental link of that additional gold band now is demanded by many fighting men, W. Waters Schwab, member of the Manufacturers' Advisory Committee to the War Production Board, said today—and as a result, jewelers from coast to coast are being plagued with a growing shortage of rings.

In 1941, Mr. Schwab said, there were about 1,500,000 weddings in the country, and about 15 per cent of them were double-ring ceremonies.

In 1943 the wedding total is expected to reach 2,000,000, with 70 per cent double-ring ceremonies.

"Since the man's ring is heavier by two and one-half times than the woman's," he said, "manufacturers are going to need twice as much gold as in 1941—but the WPB has restricted them to half as much."

Allied Chiefs Sure of Russia's Course

Continued from Page 1

from the conference, a spokesman on the highest level informed The Christian Science Monitor, are fully known to Russia and are pleasing to Russia. "Nothing is happening here," he said, with "which Russia will not be satisfied."

2. Whatever the political reason for "relieving" Ambassador Litvinoff, the action has no relationship to and is having no impact upon the Quebec meeting. It can be stated authoritatively that well before the arrangements for this conference were made the United States Government knew that Mr. Litvinoff, now in Moscow, would not return to his post in the United States.

It can be said with equal knowledge that the British Government has known for two months that Ambassador Ivan M. Maisky was to be called from London to assume larger duties in the Foreign Commissariat in Moscow. Thus, the only news development, as far as the officials here are concerned, was that these actions have been made final and that Andrei Gromyko, former Counsellor of the Embassy at Washington, will be Mr. Litvinoff's successor.

3. American military leaders have complete confidence that the Soviet Union will make no separate peace with Germany, and rumors to that effect are viewed by responsible persons here as either foundationless or Nazi-inspired.

4. The realistic truth is that the solid basis of Russo-Anglo-American military collaboration is that their military interests are the same. The three Russian protocols, governing the flow of military aid from Britain and the United States to Russia are the expression of that common military interest.

Military aid is going to be increased and there is every reason to expect that the United Nations offensives which will pre-eminently relieve the great German pressure upon the Red Army, are soon to be intensified. It is for these reasons that, political speculation to the contrary, Russo-Anglo-American military alliance is seen as being strengthened at this very moment.

Two other significant developments, flowing from the conference, came into focus today.

The sudden arrival of T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, invited here by President Roosevelt, gives rise to the expectation that Chungking is about to be informed of new aid on a considerable scale and this is one expectation on which the correspondents are not likely to be wrong.

At the same time President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced the establishment of a Canadian-American war aid committee to deal with problems that arise out of the operations of the American lend-lease and the Canadian mutual aid programs. The effect of this action is to set up the machinery to add Canadian armament production to the common pool of war resources and to integrate their assignment to lend-lease operations in the United States. Canada is a contributor to, not a recipient of, lend-lease supplies.

Americans named to the committee are: Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, executive of the Munitions Assignment Board; William L. Batt of the War Production Board; J. D. Hickerson, assistant chief of the European Division, State Department; Arthur B. van Buskirk, Deputy Lend-Lease Administrator; Brig. Gen. Beykin C. Wright, Director of the International Aid Division, Army Service Forces.

The Canadian chairman is E. P. Taylor, deputy member, Canadian section, Combined Production and Resources Board.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, joined the conference yesterday and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, is arriving today.

So many of the top American and British military leaders have not been in conference together before in the war.

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, said today that the British Isles should be "the main base for invasion of the continent."

"A crushing blow upon Germany is almost impossible to conceive without utilizing the enormous strategic advantage of the British Isles," Pravda asserted.

Invasion from England, the newspaper added, could be supported by a strong aerial fighter force as well as Army and Navy bombers. It estimated 20 times fewer ships would be required to land and supply forces in Western Europe than would be needed for an invasion from the Mediterranean.

Pravda estimated England has 7,000,000 men in its armed forces and a similar number in war industries, producing 3,000 planes and 2,000 tanks a month to surpass German production. "A further increase in 1943 is possible only through higher efficiency," the newspaper said.

Pravda declared at one point that the Soviet Union had saved England from invasion.

AUSTERITY *and the* PRECIOUS

In a world where austerity is a virtue born of necessity—a grim necessity to turn every resource and all energies to "finishing the job"—it may seem incongruous to speak of those articles of personal adornment generally classified as "jewellery."

What is the future of jewellery? Will the new world which will arise from the ashes of the old, eschew personal adornment? Will the conception of jewellery be based upon decorative qualities rather than upon intrinsic value? Will ostentation give place to good taste plus utility?

Only the future itself can tell us, but we would hazard a guess that in the ages to come as in the ages past, jewellery will have its place and will express the spirit of its time. The overwhelming display of rings, chains and brooches of the Victorian grande dame has disappeared as has its masculine counterpart in the weighty "Albert" (watch chain to those of the younger generation). But the simple clip of precious metal and gems may well remain as will the eternal symbolism of the ring.

Since man first glimpsed the light of civilisation, he has esteemed the rare, the precious as a means of expressing sentiment. In the possession or bestowal of the precious he has found joy through countless ages and whatever the form or fashion of the jewellery of the future, we fancy he always will.

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The Home Forum

"Put off thy shoes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN PROBLEMS are never solved by remaining mentally on the same level with them. This is made plain in the experience of Moses, who advanced from a shepherd in the land of Midian to be the leader of his race and rescuer of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage.

Hesitant, slow of speech, doubtful of his own ability to lead, Moses became strong, dynamic, obedient to divine law and to the divine demand (Exodus 3:5). **"Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."** In other words, he put off the mortal, limited, finite sense of himself and grasped the spiritual facts of being as God revealed Himself to be the great I AM. Then Moses simultaneously discovered that he possessed the ability, the sagacity, wisdom, power, which God imparts to man, His reflection. In the simple act of putting off his shoes, he yielded his human sense of will and methods of achievement to the divine purpose and plan. As Moses brought his thought into obedience to the requirements of the I AM, good unfolded naturally to him and the sequence of events demonstrated the orderly operation of God's law of good, wherein the human yields to the divine.

Moses' experience changed as his thinking changed. Willingness to relinquish the belief that matter is real, is requisite if one would gain the understanding of spiritual reality. Discordant conditions are the products of belief in evil or matter as real, and do not exist apart from this belief. No burden was ever lifted, no disease ever healed, by one's thinking on the material level with the belief. As one refuses to agree with the evidence of the senses, thought is lifted Spiritward. The great I AM is found to be the guiding, supporting, protecting Mind. Whatever is unreal to this infinite Mind becomes subordinate, and finally nonexistent, as divine Mind is proved to be the only Mind.

* * *

When Mrs. Eddy was healed of the results of a serious accident in 1866, she turned aside, like the patriarch of old, to learn more of the divine Principle which had healed her. And because of her obedience she attained an intelligent understanding and use of the law of divine Mind, through which others also are finding release from the bondage of physical sense. Speaking of this newly gained understanding, Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 16), **"This newly awakened consciousness is wholly spiritual; it emanates from Soul instead of body, and is the new birth begun in Christian Science."**

The clear realization of God as Mind brought the discovery of man as idea. Bringing this realization into human experience through demonstration, one gains a firmer grasp on the reality of being. Experience broadens; vision is enlarged; the entire basis of thinking changes. But we must not make the mistake of trying to bring the old material sense of life into the new, the spiritual consciousness gained. Mrs. Eddy emphasizes this when she writes (*ibid.*, p. 17), **"And, before the flames have died away on this mount of revelation, like the patriarch of old, you take off your shoes—lay aside your material appendages, human opinions and doctrines, give up your more material religion with its rites and ceremonies, put off your *materia medica* and hygiene as worse than useless—to sit at the feet of Jesus."**

* * *

The writer once had a helpful experience which illustrates the effect of revelation. When the study of Christian Science was begun, there was a fear of leaving her old basis of thought, that of a personal God. While this sense of God was of a far-away Deity, it was all she knew. Suddenly, after about six months' study of the writings of Mrs. Eddy, the revelation came, "God is Mind, and is reflected in good thoughts." Instantly she was free from pain. With the new discovery of God, a truer sense of life was gained. From that moment she knew she had found the truth that makes free, and subsequent years have proved this to be so. Health has accompanied a more spiritual sense of being. Financial limitations have been overcome, and the Principle of Christian Science has been demonstrated as sufficient to meet all human needs.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

By Courtesy of H. W. L. Dana to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN": *A Wood Engraving by A. Usachev*

ARTISTS OF THE Soviet Union are encouraged to work in the graphic arts. There are as many engravers as there are painters. They make portraits of outstanding contemporaries; they depict everyday life of peasants and factory workers; they compose humorous fantasies; and they illustrate books. The U. S. S. R. has not been so pressed with the multifarious problems of establishing a new regime, industrializing the land, and preparing a stupendous army, that the arts have been neglected. On the contrary, books are published in unbelievable quantities. Draftsmen are commissioned to design illustrations. Inasmuch as the Russians excel in the art of story telling, they show skill in delineation as they do in words.

The repertoire of black-and-white pictures that has evolved shows an apt use of line. The wood-cuts are vivid and decorative; the wood engravings are luminous and alive. In this wood engraving, entitled "Portrait of a Woman," by A. Usachev, we see a typical presentation of a woman worker. She is seated at the riverside, reading. The past is symbolized by the relics of capitals and columns upon which she is seated. She herself lives not in the past but in the present, in a young world, growing, developing from the collective energies of her fellow workers.

This engraving was made in 1923. Ideas about art and culture have altered in the U. S. S. R. since that time. It is not likely that the symbols of classical sculpture would be treated as irreverently today. In the early days of the Revolution, the Russian artist aimed to discard the past, as feudal and imperial. For a while extravagances of architectural modernism were indulged, and amazing projects were planned. But a more moderate attitude seems to have supervened in the light of practice and experience. Russians consider that they can appreciate and even derive ideas from cultures of the past and still be good socialists.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"СНИМИ ОБУВЬ ТВОЮ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Человеческие задачи никогда не разрешаются, если человек умственно остается на одном уровне с ними. Это было ясно показано на опыте Моисея, который продвинулся от пастуха в земле Мадианской до руководителя своего племени и спасителя сынов Израилевых от Египетского ига.

Нерешительный, медленный в разговоре, сомневающийся в своей собственной способности быть вождем, Моисей стал могучим, полным динамической силы, послушным божественному закону и божественному требованию (Исход 3:5): "Сними обувь твою с ног твоих, ибо место, на котором ты стоишь, есть земля святая". Иными словами, он отказался от смертного, ограниченного и конечного понимания самого себя и постиг духовные факты бытия, когда Бог открылся перед ним как великий Сущий. В тот же момент Моисей обнаружил, что он обладает дарованиями, проницательностью, мудростью, могуществом, которыми Бог наделяет человека, отражение Свое. В простом действии снимания обуви он подчинил свое человеческое понимание воли и средств к достижению божественным цели и плану. Когда Моисей привел свои мысли в повиновение требованиям Сущего, добро естественно развернулось перед ним и последующие события выявили стройное действие Божьего закона добра, в коем человеческое уступает божественному.

Жизнь Моисея изменилась в той же степени как изменилось его мышление. Готовность отказаться от верования, что материя действительна, необходима для достижения понимания духовной действительности. Негармоничные обстоятельства являются следствием верования во зло или материю как нечто действительное, и не существуют вне этого верования. Ни одно бремя не было снято, ни одна болезнь не была излечена путем мышления на материальном уровне этого верования. Когда человек отказывается соглашаться с показаниями чувств, мысль возносится к Духу. Великий Сущий является направляющим, поддерживающим, охраняющим Разумом. Все, что недействительно для этого бесконечного Разума, становится подчиненным и, в конце концов, делается несуществующим по мере того как доказывается, что божественный Разум является единым Разумом.

* * *

Когда в 1866 году Mrs. Эдди была исцелена от последствий несчастного случая, она, подобно патриарху прежних времен, отошла от всего, чтобы больше познать тот божественный Принцип, который излечил ее. И, благодаря своему повиновению, она достигла разумного понимания закона божественного Разума и пользования этим законом, путем которого и другие обретают освобождение от ига физических чувств. Говоря об этом ново-приобретенном понимании Mrs. Эдди пишет в своем труде "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 16): "Это ново-пробужденное сознание всецело духовно; оно исходит от Души, вместо тела, и является новым рождением начатым в Христианской Науке".

Ясное представление о Боге как о Разуме привело к открытию человека как идеи. Внеся это представление в человеческое переживания путем выявления его на практике, человек утверждается в понимании действительности бытия. Приобретается опыт; расширяется кругозор; изменяются все основы мышления. Однако, мы не должны делать ошибки и стараться ввести прежнее материальное понимание жизни в приобретенное нами новое духовное сознание. Mrs. Эдди подчеркивает это когда она пишет (там же, стр. 17): "И прежде чем потухнет пламя на этой горе откровения, вы, подобно патриарху древних времен, снимаете обувь свою, отбрасываете свои материальные принадлежности, человеческие суждения и учения, отказываетесь от своей более материальной религии с ее обрядами и церемониями, оставляете свою медицинскую науку и гигиену как более чем бесполезные—дабы сидеть у ног Иисуса".

* * *

Следующее полезное переживание, перенесенное автором, иллюстрирует результат откровения. Когда она начала изучать Христианскую Науку, ей показалось страшным покинуть прежнюю основу своего

Summer Noon

This is the noon hour, softly lies the haze
Of heat upon the meadows.
Cattle graze
Beneath the trees or close beside a heap
Of old gray stones, which marks a boundary laid
By pioneers, forgotten now; its shade
Still lends a shelter.
Tiny lizards creep
Upon the sun-baked surface of the wall.
The heat has drawn the fragrance from the grass,
No longer green.
How swiftly seasons pass,
Spring yesterday, tomorrow comes the Fall.
Yet, as we rest upon this quiet hill,
It seems as though the hour is standing still
To breathe its benediction over all.

GWEN CASTLE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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The honest thinker realizes that without true knowledge he acts as a blind man fumbling in the dark. To give exact information The Christian Science Publishing Society presents five publications to meet various needs. These publications were established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

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Artists Who Stood On Musical Heights

MY BROTHER AND I were taken to the Italian opera in our earliest childhood, when we were six, or at most eight years old. . . . We had season tickets which entitled us to be present at forty or fifty performances, and we sat in the orchestra, very near to the stage. But as we often said at the time, the opera was merely a side line for us, and we begged our parents not to count it as part of our regular theatrical fare, especially the circus. Music made us tired. Nevertheless the impressions I received at the opera are still alive in me, and are much clearer, sharper, and greater than the impressions left by the circus.

I remember many of the operas I saw at that time, and the casts that appeared in them. When I remember them I experience again that state which was created in me by the supernormally high and silvery note of Adelina Patti, by her coloratura and technique which made me hold my breath, by her full chest tones . . . which brought a smile of satisfaction to my lips. Together with this there is sealed in my memory her exquisite little figure and her profile that seemed to be cut away from ivory and had something porcelain-like about it, something that pleased my childish fancy. . . .

But there are impressions of yet another character that I still feel although it may seem that I was too young to have experienced them. These are impressions of more or less aesthetic value. I remember the amazing manner of singing employed by the almost voiceless tenor Naudin, who was perhaps the best vocalist of the old type whom it was my fortune to hear. . . . I shall never forget the clearness, the finish, the subtlety and the rhythm of the play of the tenor Capoul, who was not only the creator of important roles, but also of a hairdress very fashionable in its time.

But in those who recalled phenomena like Patti, Lucca, Sembrich, and Cotogni, the new impressions were wiped out by memories of the older singers. Chaliapin is an exception. He stands alone on the heights. . . .

I tell of these impressions because it is important for the development of the book that my reader live through with me my impressions from the sphere of sound, music, rhythm and the voice. In my career and in my work they were fated to play a large part. I found this out not long ago, already at the sunset of my artistic career. I understood at last the meaning of my childish impressions, elemental and tremendous. They were the signposts that led me, and not so long ago at that, to the study of the voice, to its placement, to the mobility of sound and diction, to rhythmical, musical intonation, to a true view of the soul of vowels, consonants, words, phrases, sentences and speech. . . .

I mention all these memories also to show young artists how important it is for us to take in as many beautiful and strong impressions as we can. The artist must look at, and not only look at but know how to see, the beautiful in all the spheres of his own art, of all other arts, and of life. He needs impressions of good performances, art, concerts, museums, voyages, and pictures of all tendencies, from the most academic to the most futuristic, for no one knows what will move his soul and open the treasure house of his creative gifts. All tendencies are good which help to create the beautiful life of the human spirit in artistic forms, that is, which reach the fundamental goal of art.—From "My Life in Art," by CONSTANTIN STANISLAVSKY. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобрести в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

We Speak Russian With a Smile

WE WERE ON the street car, going into town, when we first noticed them. As we passed the hotel where they are billeted, we saw several; and, in particular, we inspected the one who was on guard duty. Having read in the daily paper that the Navy had leased the hotel, we were not surprised to see a sailor. However, we did think his uniform had a strange cut, and we were amazed at his little round hat with a navy blue grosgrain ribbon around it that streamed down his back for a foot or more.

Speaking of the matter at dinner that evening, we were told that perhaps an unfamiliar branch of the naval service was billeted at the hotel. We thought that was quite possible; and the next time we saw a group of the sailors coming through the Park, we nearly disgraced ourselves by staring at them. They wore navy blue trousers, white blouses with blue collars and blue cuff bands, black leather belts with silver buckles, and the same round hats with the blue grosgrain streamers.

* * *

It was when friends paid us a call, several days later, that we learned the sailors were Russians.

"Some of them have their wives along," we were told. "I talked with one the other day."

Our friend had been standing beside a small blonde woman on a downtown corner, waiting for a street car. It was a hot afternoon and the sun had grown uncomfortable, when suddenly a cool breeze stirred. Our friend turned to the stranger.

"Isn't this breeze delightful?" she asked. "It's so unusual on a hot day like this."

The stranger smiled. "No understand," she said. "I Russian."

Our friend was obviously interested, and the new acquaintance eager to talk. It was learned that she was the wife of one of the Russian officers.

"I study English. French woman teaching me," she offered.

"You are a good pupil. Do you like it here?"

The question had to be repeated several times before it was understood. Then the answer was given in a vigorous: "Yes. Very much."

"Where do you live in Russia?"

"Husband fazzer, muzzer Moscow. My fazzer, muzzer Leningrad."

"How are conditions in Russia now?"

A blank look greeted our friend.

"What is it like in Russia now?"

"Leningrad bad." A shake of the head. "Moscow good."

The street car arrived; they boarded it; so the conversation terminated with friendly smiles.

Several nights later, we were making a purchase in a store. We left the brightly-lighted interior and went into the semi-darkness of the dimmed-out city. Walking slowly along, gazing idly into shop windows, we became conscious of singing in the distance. It was a strange cadence, a strange language, and it was coming closer. We hurried to a cross street and looked down it. In the darkness, we saw a group of men approaching. They were four abreast, numbering about a hundred. At first, all we could see were their white blouses moving rhythmically to the song. But it was the Russian sailors. Closer they came, and now a single voice was lifted in clear melody. They were under the street light, at last, and we could see their faces, calm and purposeful. The full chorus took up the refrain once more; and, though it was in a minor key and quite slow, there was no sadness in it. There was no nostalgia in their voices, either, but rather a singing for the love of it. Marching slowly, they passed by, their voices lifted in perfect unison. A slim new moon lighted the western sky, and the steadfast stars looked down.

* * *

The next day we were talking with another friend, when the Russian sailors were mentioned.

"Do you play chess?" we were asked.

We shook our head.

"All of the Russians play chess. They are taught it in their schools."

"Do the sailors go to our Chess Club?" we demanded.

The reply was a nod. "Quite a number of them go there every evening. Last night one of them asked a Club member to play with him. Through gestures, of course. She said she would, and they sat down. The first thing he did was to double up his hands and hold them out on the table in front of him. She didn't know what that meant; but someone who was looking on told her to choose one, for that was his way of letting her decide which color she was to play with. She did so, and they began. They played about an hour, and she held her own with him. Conversation was limited, though. She didn't know a word of Russian, and the only word of English he knew was 'Okay.'"

* * *

"How delightful!" we murmured. "We don't really need words, do we? We can speak their language, even though we don't know Russian. Through our interest and our kindliness."

"Yes. They seem to feel that we like them. They are always ready to return a friendly salutation with a smile."

"We can speak Russian just as well as English with a smile. It means the same thing in any language. Courtesy and consideration are indications of brotherly love."

Our friend looked thoughtfully out of the window. "As the Psalmist said: 'There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard.'"

JOSEPHINE C. DUELL

Slight Incident In Afghanistan

WHILE I WAITED ALONE (Smala and the others having remained with the trailer), two ragged foot travellers approached the car and stopped to pass the time of day. The older was a dull individual who soon wandered on his way, but the younger was a bright-eyed youth, twice my own size, who took an intelligent interest in the things he saw. He was fascinated by the motorcar, and it was obvious that he had never been near one before. He felt all over the body and stroked the smooth finish. He polished the mirror and then admired himself in it. He was puzzled by the windshield glass and felt of it and looked through it first from one side and then the other. Apparently he had never before seen glass (which is not surprising, because all glass in Afghanistan is imported and only villages near the main trading cities possess it). He looked at the headlights and laughed when I turned them on. Then, when I offered no objection, he gained enough courage to inspect the interior of the car, the leather-covered seats and the panel, and the various instruments among my loose baggage. Becoming bolder, he then began examining me. He felt of my leather boots and jacket, and compared them to the sun-dried sheepskin that his own feet were wrapped in, indicating with some satisfaction that at least they were of the same material. All the while he was trying hard to talk to me, and we finally came to some understanding on the basis of a few words and many signs. His interest was always keenest in the articles that came within the range of his experience. I wondered what he would think of my knife, a thing that he could fully appreciate. I was wearing a particularly fine English hunting knife, and, as if by accident, moved my coat to expose the hilt. It instantly caught his eye. I handed it to him. His reaction was that of a small boy who unexpectedly sees the thing that he most desires. He laughed again, and pretended to carve mutton with it, and indicated how much he would like to have it for his own, but he handed it back to me when I reached for it. I was beginning to feel friendly toward the chap and remembered another small pocket-knife I seldom used that I might give to him. I showed it to him, but he misunderstood and thought that I was offering it for sale. From the deep folds of his loose robe he recovered two small copper coins and offered them in payment, his expression plainly indicating that they were all he had, and that he hardly expected the deal to go through. When I accepted them and then returned both the coins and the knife his eyes were bright again; and he shook my hand in gratitude—an unusual thing for an Afghan to do under any circumstances. After a while he indicated that the sun was nearly down, and that he had a long way still to go. He took leave and went on his way.—From "Travels in Afghanistan, 1937-1938," by ERNEST F. FOX. (New York: Macmillan.)

Call Them to the Door

Summon every heart that sings;
call them to the door.
Morning rises, morning wings,
day reveals her store.

Golden is the hill, and high;
green is meadowland.
Pine and maple bless the sky.
Air is blossom-fanned.

Full and ripe is every tree,
hung with sweetened gifts,
drooping low. The fruit is free
where a small boy lifts.

Summon every heart that sings.
Let the bough be shaken.
Good is all that summer brings;
let the good be taken.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1943

Bursting Shells Over Messina Strait—Experiences in a City of Ruins

Secret of Allied Armada Kept by Battle in Air

British stratosphere Spitfires down Junker espied just before invasion of Sicily was to start—Tiny plume of white smoke disclosed enemy—Junker plane had photographs which went into sea.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Aug. 20. Delayed—Fresh and dramatic evidence of Allied ability to beat the Axis at new tricks has come to light here.

It's a story of how special stratosphere Spitfires saved the secret of one of the great invasion fleets destined for Sicily and robbed the enemy of information which might have greatly increased the difficulties of that daring undertaking.

The scene is a Mediterranean port on the very afternoon before the invasion fleet weighed anchor for Sicily.

At the height of the last-minute preparations which had proceeded in successful secrecy naval officials were startled to see a tiny plume of white smoke in the blue Mediterranean sky.

Although the plane was so high that it was invisible to the naked eye officials knew that it was a German high-level 86 reconnaissance plane over for a periodic checkup of the port.

Slowly circling above the port three times the plane was obviously getting a complete set of photographs of the ship-jammed harbor.

Under Steady Barrage

With photographs in hand the Germans could tell that the armada was on the point of departure and the ever hard-pressed Luftwaffe probably could have spared bombers for such a toothsome prey.

Meanwhile harbor antiaircraft guns were keeping up a steady barrage, but were unable to reach the enemy craft. Just as it appeared certain that the Axis would have full information on the extent and meaning of Allied preparations two incredibly fast objects were seen climbing toward enemy craft, one from the east and the other from the west.

Although to most watchers they merely looked like ordinary planes, top RAF officials recognized them as Stratospits especially designed for just such work.

Climbing and climbing they first became two black dots and then like the enemy plane they became merely two wisps of white smoke in the blue. As crowds on the ship and shore watched these two plumes of smoke converged on the third whose pilot apparently suddenly decided that it was time to head for home.

They were so high in the sky that there was hardly enough air to support the wings of the planes. The Spitfires and the Junker began a chase which left a crisscross white pattern like that of a miniature sky writer.

Suddenly one wisp broke away and plunged down toward the sea, leaving behind a tiny white parachute, slowly dropping and swaying. It was one of the Stratospits.

Meanwhile, however, other British fighters crept up behind the German, and suddenly the wisp of Junker smoke changed from white to black, and the enemy plane, with invaluable photographs, spiraled down into the sea, leaving no trace.

Picked Up Pilot

While the second Stratospit zoomed triumphantly homeward, a French destroyer picked up the pilot of the first British plane, thus giving the RAF a chance to learn what happened.

No other German plane appeared that day, and by the next morning the great armada was safely on its way to begin the first successful assault against Axis territory in Europe.

Like the Allied planes which expelled Axis craft from Africa and Sicily, two Stratospits showed the Luftwaffe chiefs that the higher they try to fly the harder they will fall.

Associated Press

French Line Up in Allied March Through Sicily

French Goumiers move into position as they march in single file along a road in the early morning during the last phase of the fighting in Sicily. The Goumiers, now fighting side by side with Americans, are clothed partly in American uniforms, but the officers still wear their old dress. The mixed uniforms accent the friendship between the forces in their assault on their common foe.

Every Structure in Messina Put to Military Use by Nazis

Allies find wide evidence of hurried evacuation by Germans and group of survivors huddled in hewn tunnel—Sky over Strait streaked with fire from aircraft and defense batteries.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in North Africa

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 20. Delayed.—Coastal gun flashes on the Italian mainland can be clearly seen across the shimmering two-mile Messina Strait. You hold your breath, wonder where the shell will fall. There is a loud explosion, an uprush of blasted masonry. Then you know.

American and British artillery return the compliment.

Allied medium bombers and fighter-bombers roar overhead on their way to blast Axis batteries and other installations. You see the bright blue sky speckled with black and white puffs as the aircraft reach their target area, dive through flak, circle, re-form, and fly back.

If German airmen repay the visit you find yourself amidst a prolonged roar and clatter as United Nations antiaircraft guns of many types pump high explosives into the air.

That is the way it is in Messina today.

Few Civilians Remain

But there are only a few civilians there to see it. The rest made their way out into the surrounding countryside or Italian mainland before the Allies blew the city apart.

"The Axis seems to have put nearly every building to military use," I was told by the first man to drive an Allied vehicle into Messina after foot patrols of the United States Seventh Army had entered. "So Allied aircraft and artillery plastered all of them virtually and reduced the place to ruins," he added.

"Even the cathedral was transformed by the Axis into a military objective," said my informant, Flight Lieut. Rex Barley of the Royal Air Force Public Relations unit, "and in the wreckage of it I found a dirty mess of tins, bundles, and undistributed mail for the troops.

"The town hall was littered with discarded straw-filled mattresses, Army boots, and oddments of clothing left behind in the hurried evacuation. In or around every private house and shop I went into—many just shells of buildings—there were signs of military occupation, soldiers' shirts, rifles, field telephones, and all sorts of bits and pieces."

Fascist Symbols Numerous

"What is left of Messina," continued Lieutenant Barley, "still is plentifully adorned with Fascist slogans and Mussolini's pictures. One of the first things I saw was the corporal of one of the American patrols mounting guard over the Banco Siciliano with the butt of his rifle resting on a huge framed oil painting of the now-toppled Duce.

"There were a number of busts and portraits of Mussolini in bomb-blasted buildings and the fact none of his pompous slogans on wall still standing had been erased showed there had been no opportunity in Messina to make adjustments according to the new political setup in Rome."

The thoroughness of the demolition job done by the Germans as they retreated was illustrated by the experience of one British formation which, in advancing from Catania to Messina, had to make diversions around 35 shattered bridges and at least a dozen wide craters blown in the roads by German engineers. In the words of one man, "the road to Messina was strewn with wreckage."

Allies' Effective Fire

"Trucks, staff cars, guns, and tanks were smashed or burned—some still smouldering were evidence of the Allies' successful air straffing and artillery fire. We traveled through little towns and villages, some perched on rocky heights like eagles' aeries, others in the folds of gorges or clinging to the mountainsides flanking the main road to Messina.

"Wherever we went we were greeted with cheers and people ran out of their houses carrying baskets of fruits and other gifts. One elderly woman offered me her little present—one egg. She said the Germans had killed her chickens but one hen escaped. Roads along which we passed were in some places lined by killed Germans and Italians.

"On the crest of one jagged hill American infantrymen stood silhouetted against the red-golden sky. When we came at last to the chain of hills separating us from the coast at Messina more Allied bombers went roaring overhead. Kilometer stones that had been flashing by now began to crawl as the advance slowed up.

"Germans to Ferries"

At the 15-kilometer stone I saw a forest fire on the slopes; at 14 kilometers more Axis casualties; at 13 kilometers road sign "Alle Deutschen zu Fähren eins und zwei"—All Germans to Ferries 1 and 2.

Soon afterward I caught my first glimpse of the Italian mainland and on the horizon could make out Axis barges heading for it across a sea as quiet as a millpond. American batteries opened fire, Allied aircraft dived in to attack, and columns of smoke and tongues of flame leaped up the other side."

Troops moving into Messina were met by Italians who had walked out of the city in order to surrender.

A favorite trick of many Italian soldiers during the campaign had been to take off their uniforms and try to pass themselves off as civilians. Many who met some measure of success are now being rounded up.

Group Found in Tunnel

A large number of those left of the 200,000 civilians who used to live in Messina congregated into one large shelter tunneled out of a rocky hill measuring 600 yards in length, 30 feet in width, and 15 feet in height.

Some said they had lived in the tunnel day and night for the past six months and that in the past two months the Germans had refused to offer any assistance or let Italian hospital workers use ambulances for civilians. The German commandeered all supplies and transports for their own evacuation, persons in the tunnel said.

What is left of Messina is being administered by officials of AMGOT—Allied Military Government for Occupied Territories—whose senior civil affairs chief in this region entered the city not long after the first troops.

Lawyers See Bar to World Police Force

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—George Maurice Morris, President of the American Bar Association, said today lawyers apparently agree that one military force, under a single command, is necessary to keep world peace and order, but he declared the question is whether nations would surrender enough power to make such a system work.

In an address prepared for the opening session of the Bar Association's convention here, Mr. Morris asserted it seems to be accepted among lawyers "that we shall not be able to do away with war until military force becomes the instrument of law (just as a local police force is the arm of the law) rather than the instrument of sovereignty.

"The lawyers point out, however, that if we are to reduce military power to serve the uses of the law only, the abolition of all but one military force, under a single command, is necessary."

To attain that, he said, "requires that there be a single sovereign power to direct that force. Unless one country succeeds in conquering all the others, any universal sovereign must be one of delegated authority, that is, a federated government of independent states.

"It seems obvious that if there is to be a single agency with delegated powers adequate to keep order on earth, everyone of the existing and delegating sovereigns must give up some of the authority which it now has. There is the rub."

Woman Delegate Breaks Bar Association Tradition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—This year for the first time a woman is sitting as a voting delegate in the annual convention of the American Bar Association, which is meeting here Aug. 23-26.

Judge Florence E. Allen of the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the tradition breaker. She sits in the House of Delegates as the representative of the National Association of Women Lawyers which this year for the first time qualified for representation. Judge Allen, an outstanding member of her profession, was chosen at the annual meeting of the women lawyers for the honor.

Much credit for the new forward step for women attorneys is given to Miss Marguerite Rawalt, who served last year as President of the Association. Miss Rawalt, special attorney in the Appeals Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, worked hard last year to get members of her Association to join the American Bar Association. To qualify for a seat in the house of delegates the women had to show that 25 per cent of their membership were members of the A. B. A. Actually, 31 per cent joined.

The meeting of the National Association of Women Lawyers, held Aug. 20-22 preceding that of the American Bar Association spotlighted another step in the professional progress of women of the bar. For the first time, members appeared in the uniforms of their country's armed services. Women lawyers who are contributing their professional ability to the Wacs, Waves, and Marines appeared on the program.

While expressing appreciation for this progress, the women lawyers are by no means content to rest on their oars. They are thinking now about postwar service and feel that women should have a chance to serve professionally at the peace table. A report, submitted by the Association's War Work Committee and adopted, recommended formation of a new committee to direct attention to appointment of women lawyers as members of United States delegations to international conferences and as members of the United States delegation to the peace conference and its technical staff. It also called upon members to work for the protection, during the demobilization period, of the economic and legal rights of women now in the armed services or in civilian war jobs. Judge Lucy S. Howorth is chairman of the reporting committee.

All in all, the women attorneys feel they are making satisfactory progress in their profession. It has been slow. This is the 44th year of the National Association of Women Lawyers, and only lately have women felt that they are fully accepted professionally. Mrs. Charlotte D. White, Convention Chairman and a Chicago lawyer of extensive experience, spoke appreciatively of the opportunities that have been given women by the Chicago Bar Association. Women are serving on committees of the Chicago Association as they are also serving in the national association. Mrs. Miller believes that they have made this progress by proving their ability as lawyers, and by asking no special favors as women.

These professional women realize, however, that the postwar period may present new problems. In their convention here they gave much consideration to the question of jobs for women after the war.

Woman Labor Termed Vital U.S. Resource

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Miss Margaret A. Hickey, Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, said last night, "It is expected that by the end of this year the war effort will require the employment of approximately one third of all American women 14 years of age or over."

"Women are today, and will be for the duration, our largest single labor resource," she declared in a speech prepared for delivery at a dinner in connection with the 44th annual convention of the National Association of Women Lawyers.

"It is important," she said, "to keep in mind that at present there are no reserves of unemployed persons in most of the needed semi-skilled, skilled, and professional classifications." She added: "In order to meet our labor requirements for the coming year, management, labor, and government must work together in the immediate solution of certain grave problems that have been too long neglected.

"Far more effective utilization must be made of the millions of women already employed. Experienced women must be upgraded to the practice of their higher skills. And inexperienced women workers must be trained. Conditions which contribute to absenteeism and wasteful turnover must be improved."

In an earlier address, Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, only woman judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, told the women lawyers that the United States was partly responsible for present world disorders because it "would not recognize Europe's need for security after the last war and because we did not help the struggling German Republic."

Judge Allen questioned the value of alliances to maintain peace. "Just as surely as Winston Churchill got England safely through her greatest crisis," she said, "so did Neville Chamberlain get her into it, and get us into it, and get the world into it.

"We must remember that pertinent fact before we put our faith in future world security in alliances, because alliances are no good after governments change. Surely there must be a better way than alliances. The Pan American Union is a beginning, although that, too, has failed."

In elections the Association named Miss Daphne Robert of Atlanta, Ga., President. A native of Illinois, Miss Robert has been serving as First Vice-President. She is Past President of the Georgia Association of Women Lawyers and a member of the American Society of International Law. Miss Laura E. Miller of Louisville, Ky., former recording secretary, was elected First Vice-President.

City Slickers Prove Smooth In Harvesting Bumper Crops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The businessman haystacker and college girl bean picker are just two of the types of new farm workers urgently needed, the Office of War Information said today in issuing a rallying call for 750,000 townspeople to join the Farm Labor Force by Oct. 1.

"Farmers this year cultivated about 347,000,000 acres—the largest acreage since 1932," the agency said. "With the help of more than a half million crop corps workers, the early crops were gathered. With the continued, increased help of paid volunteers, the expected bumper crops can be gathered this fall."

While seasonal workers are most needed in September and October, the OWI noted, in some areas of longer growing seasons, large forces of extra help will be needed through November.

To show what can be done by amateurs, these instances were cited:

"In Montgomery County, Ark., city women spread fertilizer, cared for poultry and did other chores to relieve farm women for field work.

"Chicago schools sent 1,000 students to the Illinois farm lands to detassel hybrid corn, snap sweet corn, and harvest tomatoes.

"In Lafayette County, Mo., scores of businessmen put on farm clothes at 5 o'clock. They have shocked more than 2,000 acres of small grains.

"More than 700 people from the town of Hendersonville, N. C. (population 5,300) turned out at one time to gather the bean crop.

"Sixty-three businessmen and farmers from the Montezuma Community in Poweshiek County, Iowa, put 25 tons of hay in the barn in one hour and 15 minutes.

"Girl Scout campers in Ossipe, N. H., gathered beans. Girls from Northfield Seminiary and Radcliffe College volunteered as bean pickers in the same area.

"More than 1,500 New York City and Westchester County school boys and girls volunteered to harvest berries and cherries, work on poultry and dairy farms, and in hay and vegetable fields.

"In Oklahoma 15,000 high school students proved a big factor in solving the farm labor problem."

Recruiting of farm workers is handled locally by agricultural extension workers and the U. S. Employment Service.

Russia Provides for Recovery In Areas Already Reoccupied

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Soviet Union took its longest step toward economic recovery from the German occupation by a decree of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party organizing reconstruction in regions already wrested from the Nazis.

The 10-section decree giving the first major plan for restoration of devastated areas provided for the return of evacuated livestock, rebuilding ruined structures, financial relief for hard-hit populations, and a new system of education for children.

The most striking provision was one for education including establishment of nine Suvorov military schools of 500 students each, officially described as "of the type of old cadet schools."

To Train Boys for Army

The decree said the "Suvorov military schools will have the purpose of training boys in military service, giving them officers' titles and providing them with general secondary education."

Boys starting at the age of 10 will wear uniforms and attend the schools seven years. The institutions will open between Oct. 1 and Dec. 1.

The decree created 23 special labor schools of 400 pupils each, 12 for boys and 11 for girls, with four-year technical courses, and also other boarding houses for a total of 16,300 students, nurseries for 1,750 children and 29 reception centers for a total of 2,000 children to be sent later to other schools.

The entire education program will be at state expense.

The decree ordered a total of 127,166 heads of cattle, 391,421 sheep and goats, and 52,939 horses returned to reoccupied regions from the East where they had been evacuated before the German occupation.

Restoration of Farms

Agricultural specialists also were ordered to return at state expense to restore farms, machine and tractor stations.

The decree described as a "pressing problem" the reconstruction or building of new houses for workers and farmers now living in caves or ruined structures in the Kursk, Orel, Voronezh, Kalinin, Stanlingrad and Rostov Provinces and Krasnodar and Stavropol Areas.

The Commissariat of Railways was instructed to rebuild 122 railroad stations before Jan. 1, including those of Rzhev, Vyazma, Kupiansk, Voroshilovgrad, Voronezh, Rostov, and Armavir.

The decree demonstrated Soviet confidence that the Germans never would return to these regions.

A five-man Cabinet Committee headed by G. M. Malenkov and including Lavrenti Beria, Anastas I. Mikoyan, Nikolai Voznesensky and Andrei Andreyev, all members of the Politburo, was established to supervise the economic relief recovery.

Wild Blackberries 'Black Gold' To Young Tennessee Pickers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Hundreds of boys and girls, together with some grown-ups, discovered this year that there is black gold in hills of Tennessee—wild blackberries to bolster the national supply of other fruits cut short by the late winter freezes.

For the first time nationally, as far as known, farm folk swarmed into blackberry patches to work from dawn to dusk, spurred on by better-than-usual prices offered by quick-freeze plants.

The 4-H Clubs in one county—Grainger—claimed a "world's record" in blackberry picking and their achievement brought an invitation for selection of a Blackberry "King" and "Queen" to be heard over a national radiocast out of Chicago.

Grainger County alone picked more than 250,000 pounds of blackberries, for which 6,500 checks were issued to 4-H Club members and their families by a Knoxville quick-freezing plant with which they signed the first contract. The pickers received 7 cents a pound, and another cent went to the 4-H Club for receiving, crating, and paying for the berries.

A third of the rural families in Grainger County received checks and the total to 4-H Clubs for handling the crop was $2,350. Money in club treasuries was invested in War Bonds, and some will help finance 4-H Club projects.

"Some families received as much as $200," said John Stoner of Rutledge, Tenn., assistant Grainger County agricultural agent, in charge of the 4-H Club work. "The appeal was patriotic. Pickers were pledged not to sell to home canners—it was a project to save food for soldiers. Volunteer club leaders supervised buying, picking, grading, crating, and paying for berries.

"Most of the families used the money received for berries to buy jars and sugar to can berries for home use. Stores in the county report record sales. Grainger County has not only set a state and national record but perhaps a world's record."

The "Queen of the Wild Blackberry Patch," Mary Green, was "glad to have had a part in saving food for soldiers, that might have gone to waste." Her club collected more than 15,000 pounds, which at 8 cents a pound amounts to more than $1,350 for the pickers of her community and $150 for her club.

Then there was Robert Nicely, "King of the Wild Blackberry Patch," whose club collected more than 25,000 pounds, best record in Grainger County.

Women Quitting War Jobs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—War Manpower Commission officials, reporting that the number of women in industry has failed to measure up to expectations, reiterated Aug. 22 that national service legislation is "inevitable" if increased production schedules are to be met.

Women who took jobs in war plants have been quitting in some areas in such numbers that production not only has failed to keep pace with stepped up schedules, these officials said, but in some cases has fallen off.

WMC officials, who declined to be quoted by name, said absenteeism and job quitting were notably greater among women than among men. A variety of reasons were advanced, with household and domestic problems among the foremost.

Manpower officials said women constitute the only remaining source of new labor supply from which they hope to draw more than 3,000,000 workers during the next nine months.

Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt has consistently advocated legislation under which every able-bodied person would be required to register for a possible job assignment, but the proposal thus far has made little headway with administration leaders in and out of Congress.

In Eyes of Kaiser's Oregon Workers He's Best Builder of Tankers Too

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 23 (AP)—Shipbuilders in Henry J. Kaiser's Swan Island yard here say their "boss" isn't merely a "superman" at Liberty Ships, but the best tanker builder in the world as well.

More than a year ago when the Maritime Commission told Henry to make with the tankers, a lot of old-line shipbuilders shook their heads. They didn't think the overnight genius of maritime construction could turn out the highly complex tank vessels, job lot, with the success he enjoyed building the simpler Liberty Ships.

For a while it looked as if they might be right. Henry went into tanker construction "cold." On July 1, 1942, Swan Island went to work. It took the yard 183 days to build No. 1—the Schenectady, and the Schenectady broke in two at the outfitting dock with a crash that was heard 'round the world. The old-timers clucked knowingly and allowed that at last Henry's pre-fabrication, high-speed assembly line notions had him in trouble.

But today Henry's twenty-sixth tanker rides sturdily at outfitting, sound by all known tests, 61 days on the ways and 83 from keel-laying to delivery. Swan Island folks think the tanker probably was built quicker than any tank vessel afloat.

And this after just one year of tanker building.

3 Flying Centers Designated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The War Department, announcing details of a new organization plan for the Army Air Forces Training Command, said Aug. 22 that flying, technical and basic training functions would be co-ordinated within three geographical areas.

The three flying training centers have been redesignated the Western Flying Training Command, with headquarters at Santa Ana, Calif., the Central, at Randolph Field, Texas, and the Eastern, Maxwell Field, Alabama.

Flying training wings in each of the commands:

Western—Santa Ana, Victorville and Bakersfield, Calif.; Luke Field and Douglas, Ariz.; Albuquerque, N. M., and Las Vegas, Nev.

Central—San Antonio, Sherman, Victoria, Waco, San Angelo, San Maros, and Harlingen, Texas, and Enid, Okla.

Eastern—Montgomery and Selma, Ala.; Albany, Macon, and Columbus, Ga.; Smyrna, Tenn., and Fort Myers, Fla.

The three former technical training command districts have been consolidated into three technical training commands, with headquarters at Denver, St. Louis, and Greensboro, N. C. The reorganization provides for the inactivation of the old technical training command headquarters at Knollwood Field, N. C., and of the third and fifth technical training districts at Tulsa, Okla., and Miami Beach, Fla.

Casualty Benefit Payments Exceed $2,000,000 in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Benefit payments arising from casualties of this war reached more than $2,000,000 in July, Administrator Frank T. Hines of the Veterans Administration reported today.

Disability pension payments ran about $700,000, death pension payments approximated $740,000 and life insurance payments $615,000.

Payments are increasing but still are somewhat behind mounting casualty lists, Mr. Hines said, due to the necessary lag between filing of claims and beginning of payment.

Mr. Hines reported that disability payments averaged around $40 a month, with each award based on degree of disability up to $100 for total disability. Payments may be as much as $250 a month for certain specific disabilities.

Mr. Hines said insurance payments to families of deceased veterans of World War II were averaging about $37.71 a month.

The Veterans Administration Vocational Rehabilitation Program was just getting under way in July, with 1,300 applications filed and a number of men already in training to learn a livelihood despite war-connected handicaps. After the last war, 128,000 men completed such courses.

Mr. Hines reported that 13,800 veterans of the present war already had been treated in Veterans Administration hospitals, with 6,156 still hospitalized at the end of the month.

Campaign on Way to Gather Floss Of Milkweed to Substitute for Kapok

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Common milkweed is fast becoming one of America's important wartime plants, with its floss used as a replacement for scarce kapok.

Within the next few weeks a campaign will be launched among farmers in the areas where milkweed grows wild, urging them to pick the pods and sell their harvest to the Government.

Kapok is no longer coming into the United States from the Netherlands East Indies, prewar source for 90 per cent of our supply, and South American kapok is not available in either the quantity or quality demanded by military specifications, officials of the War Production Board and the Department of Agriculture said.

The officials said milkweed floss is the only native American plant fiber which, like kapok, is hollow and has air cells inside it. Lengthy tests have shown it meets all specifications for kapok, useful in life preservers, airplane insulation, and other vital military products.

A harvest of 1,000,000 pounds of milkweed floss has been set as the goal for this year, with the figure raised to 3,000,000 for 1944 and 5,000,000 for 1945.

Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1943 — Associated Press Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Sales today (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 326,450
1942 volume to date 208,413,631
1942 volume to date 65,230,057

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Saturday 49.4 Prev. day 49.8
M'th ago 51.8 Year ago 37.1
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp L15g	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Abbott Lab pf 4	10	113	113	113	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	7	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅞
Alaska Juneau	23	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny Corp	45	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	9	22½	21¼	21½	—2¼
Allegheny pf 5.50 xw	37	23	22½	23	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	1	36½	36½	36½	—2
Alleg Lud $ 1.05g	11	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
Al Chem & Dye 16a	4	149½	149	149	—1
Allied Kid (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
Allied Mills 2g	5	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.60)	15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾g	18	26⅜	26	26⅛	— ⅛
Alpha P Chem ¾g	2	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	13	81¼	81	81	—1
Am Airlines 1¾a	3	65	64	65	— ½
Am Bk Note .55g	1	15¾	15	15	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	24	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	82⅜	81⅜	81⅞	— ⅜
Am Can pf (7)	100	185½	185	185½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	4	36	34	34	—2½
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	12	22¾	21½	22¼	+ ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5	100	115½	115½	115½	
Am Colortype .30g	1	9½	9½	9½	
Am Cryst Sug 4g	3	14½	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Am Distilleries	4	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	—1⅜
Am Export L 1½g	12	47¼	26⅝	47¼	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	43	5	4⅝	4¾	— ⅜
Am&FPS&pf 2.85k	1	67½	67½	67½	—3½
Am & FP 2 pf	38	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 1½g	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	3	3½	3½	3½	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	67½	66½	67¼	—1½
Am Ice	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	2	53	52½	53	+1¼
Am Internat 4a0	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Invest Ill .45g	2	6½	6¼	6¼	
Am Locomotive	11	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½k	2	96½	96¼	96¼	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .60g	9	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Am Ma & Met ½g	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Metal (1)	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	50	122	122	122	— ⅜
Am Pow & Light	19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P & L $6 pf	22	39	38	38	—1½
Am P & L $5 pf	25	37½	36¼	36¼	—1⅜
Am Rad&St S .30g	47	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	16	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	270	65¾	64½	64½	— ¾
Am Safety Raz ½e	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	190	29⅛	28	28	—1⅞
Am Smelt&R (2)	14	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	6	24½	23½	23½	—1
Am Stores (1)	2	14⅞	14½	14½	
Am Stove .90g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	3	26¾	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob (1g)	2	28½	28¼	28¼	—1½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	155	154½	155	
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	56½	56½	56½	—1
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	58	57½	57½	—1
Am Tob pf (6)	80	145	144¼	144¼	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½pg	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	5	46¼	46	46	— ¼
Am Water Works	11	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Woolen	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4x)	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	—2¾
Am Zinc L & S	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	22	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Anac W&C ½pg	160	25½	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Armour Ill	42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	3	67	66	66	—1½
Arm D pf cld Sep 1	3	111¼	110¼	111¼	
Armstrong Ck ¾ag	8	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
Arnold Const (1½)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .30g	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½pg	3	12⅜	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	3	125	125	125	— ⅛
Atch T & SF 4½pg	39	58	56⅜	57	—1⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	85	85	85	
Atl Coast L 1½pg	5	28¾	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Refining .55g	7	26¼	25	25¼	—1
Atlas Corp (½pg)	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½pg	170	65	64½	64⅝	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	19	6	5⅝	5¾	
Aust N pr A 2k	10	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¼
Aviation Co (.10g)	36	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct ¾pg	28	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	24	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	1	51	50½	50½	— ½
Barber Asphalt	18	21½	20⅞	21	— ⅛
Barker Bros (1¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Barker pf 2½g	10	43	43	43	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	16	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	3	13¼	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Beat Cr pf 5	20	107	107	107	+ ½
Beech Aire 1g	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½pg	8	34⅛	34	34	—1
Benef In L (.60g)	3	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	10	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Beth Steel 4½pg	32	58	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅞
Belding-Hem (.80)	4	11	11	11	
Bigelow-San 1½g	3	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	20	15⅛	15	15	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	60	47	47	47	—1
Bon Ami B 2½g	50	47	47	47	—1
Bond Stores 1.60	7	29⅜	28¾	28¾	— ⅞
Borden Co (.90g)	4	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
Borg-Warner 1.60	19	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br ½g	3	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Briggs Mfg(2)	3	26¾	26	26½	— ⅜
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	—1
Bklyn-Man Transit	2	11	11	11	
Bklyn Un Gas 1¼g	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 1¼g	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Brunswick-B ¾ag	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	4	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
BuddMfg Spf .83⅓	10	10	10	10	
Budd Mfg	51	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Bullard Co 1½g	5	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Bur- Add Mach .60	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4	4	4	
Bush TB pf1¾k	70	35½	35	35	—1⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	4	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z 1a	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Ca	6	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1¼)	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	9	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ½ag	1	15½	15½	15½	—1
Can Dry G Ale .60	9	21½	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Capitol Adm A	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Case (J.I) Co (3g)	4	107⅛	107	107	—1
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	47½	47	47	—1
Celanese Corp (1g)	4	36	35½	35½	— ½
Celotex Corp (½g)	3	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	5	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Cent. Foundry .10g	1	2½	2½	2½	
Cent RR NJ	2	101½	101½	101½	
Cent V Sug 2½g	10	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
Century Rib pf 7	10	103	103	103	—1
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	36	35⅞	36	
Certain-teed Prod	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cert-teed 6 pf	200	55¼	54	54	—2
Champ P&F 3½g	1	21¼	20¼	20¼	—1¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	45¾	44¾	45	— ½
Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	
Chi & E Ill	20	7⅛	7	7	
Chi&E I A 1.50a	10	12	11½	12	— ½
Chi Grt W pf 2½a	6	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Chi Yell Cab (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	—1⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
Childs Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Chrysler Cp 2½ag	32	75⅞	75	75¼	— ¾
City Stores	3	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
Clev E Ill pf 4½	50	114½	114½	114½	—1½
Climax Mol 1.20a	9	38¼	37¾	38	— ¼
Cluett Peabody 1g	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	2	114	114	114	— ¼
Coca-Cola A 3	60	65	65	65	
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	14	21½	21	21½	— ⅜
Col-P-P pf4¼k	30	108	108	108	
Collins & Aik	2	24	23½	23½	—1½
Col Gas & Sp 1pf	110	10¼	10	10⅜	
Col Fuel & Ir 4½g	1	15½	15½	15½	
Columb Br A .90g	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Columb Br B .90g	2	21	20½	20½	—1
Colum G & E	52	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	68⅞	68	68⅞	
Colum Pict 1.50g	7	15	14¾	15	— ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	4	91½	90½	91½	
Comi Credit (3)	6	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Comi Invest Tr (3)	5	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅜
Comi Solvents .30g	9	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Comwlth & South	50	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Conn & Sou pf (3k)	8	62½	61½	62	— ½
Consmnth Ed 1.05g	12	6⅜	6	6⅛	
Consol Cigar 1½a	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Con Coppermine	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	47	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	104½	1.30⅜	104½	
Cons Filip I pf ½a	2	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	28	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	18	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Consol'r Coal	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½pg	12	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Container Corp ¾ag	4	19¼	19½	19¾	
Cont Can (¾ag)	12	33½	33	33⅜	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	19	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	14	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (½pg)	3	25	24	24	—1⅜
Copperweld Stl .80	6	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	9	60	59½	60	— ½
Corn Prod pf 7	20	184	184	184	— ¼
Cornell-Dub El .60	10	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	— ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	47⅛	43¼	47⅛	+ ⅛
Coty International	20	4	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	1	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	90	108½	108	108½	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½pg	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	3	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	11	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	14	31½	30¾	31	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	20	10¾	10½	10¾	— ¼
Cuneo Press (1½g)	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	78	6½	5⅝	6	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 2¼k	3	39	7	7	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	66	7⅛	28½	38½	—1
Curtis Wr A 1½pg	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	11	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	19	18½	18½	— ½
Deere & Co (1g)	18	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
Deisel-Wem-G ¾ag	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Del & Hudson	9	13	12½	12½	— ½
Del Lack & West	41	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	5	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
Devoe&Ray A 1	80	29¼	28	28	—1⅛
Diam Match 1½a	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	—1¾
Dist Corp-S h2.22	5	28½	28¼	28½	—1⅜
Dixie Cup (1½g)	1	13	13	13	
Dixie C A 2½a	80	44	43¾	44	
DomeMines h1.20g	16	21	20¾	21	
Douglas Aircraft 5e	6	58⅛	58	58⅛	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	1	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	
Dresser Mfg 1g	13	29	28	29	
Dunhill Int	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
du Pont de'n 3g	8	143½	142½	143	— ¾
Eastern Air L	8	36⅛	36	36⅛	
Eastern Roll Mill	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	159½	.59	159½	— ½
E. Kodak pf 6	10	177½	177½	177½	— ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
El & Mus Ind .60g	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	2	34	34	34	— ¼
Elec Boat (½pg)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
El Power & Lt	19	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	4	68¼	68¾	68	—1
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	9	72½	71½	72½	—1½
El Storage Bat (2)	2	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Endicott-J pf 5	10	117	117	117	—1
Eng Pub Service	25	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	540	82½	82	82	—1½
EngPS$5½pf5½pf	10	85	85	85	— ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	160	90	89½	89½	
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Erie RR (1½g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR ct ½pg	50	11¾	10⅞	11¼	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¼
Evans Products	7	11½	11⅜	11⅝	— ¼
Exchange Buf .15g	2	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	10	22¾	22	22	—1
FedL&Traction¾ag	3	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅜
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Fed M Truck .20g	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Fed D S pf 4½a	60	95	94	94¾	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ¼ag	5	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Fid P Fire l.1.60a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
First T&R pf 6	3	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	—1¼
First T&R pf 5.50	12	39¼	38¾	38¾	—1¼
Flintkote ½pg	19	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	4	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf *	50	45	45	45	— ½
Food Mach .70g	4	46	46	46	—1½
Foster Wheeler	5	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	34⅛	34	34	— ¼
Fruehauf pf (5)	130	110	107½	110	+3
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gamewell 1½pg	80	24½	24½	24½	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	25	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼aa	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Gaylord pf 2¾a	20	52	52	52	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	4	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	4	40½	40½	40½	—1
Gen Baking .45g	14	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Baking pf 8	20	151	151	151	—1⅜
Gen Bronze .30g	10	7	6½	6½	— ½
Gen Cable	2	5	5	5	
Gen Cab'e A	5	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Gen Cigar 1	4	28½	27½	27½	—1
Gen Cb pf 5½k	20	84	84	84	—1
Gen Elec (1.40)	37	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ½
Gen Foods 1.20g	8	40¼	39½	40¼	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½a	20	116½	116½	116½	
Gen G & El A	5	1⅝	1½	1½	
Gen Mills (4)	2	105½	105½	105½	+1½
Gen Mills 5 pf5	10	132½	132½	132½	— ¾
Gen Motors 1½ag	31	51¼	50¾	50¾	— ¾
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	130	130	130	+ ¼
Gen Out Advert	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq ½pg	5	19½	19¼	19¾	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .20g	3	7	7	7	
Gen Pub Service	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Ry Signal ½pg	3	19½	19¼	19½	
Gen Ry Sig pf6	20	111½	111½	111½	— ½
Gen Real&Util	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Gen Shoe ¾ag	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
Gen S C pf 4½ak	120	81½	80	80	—1½
Gen T & Rub ½pg	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	8	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	66½	66½	66½	— ¾
Gimbel Bros .30g	13	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Glidden Co (.60g)	7	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	9	1	1	1	
Goodrich B F 1g	18	40	39⅛	39⅜	— ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	1	101	101	101	+ ¼
Goodyear Tire 1¼ag	16	36¼	36½	36¾	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7	70	90	90	90	+1½
Graham-Paige Mot	65	1¾	1¼	1⅜	
Granby Con M .60	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Granite C S 17½pg	1	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	32⅞	32½	32½	— ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2r	11	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	16	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 1½pg	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Gt West S pf 7	10	147¼	147¼	147¼	— ¼
Green (H L) (2a)	3	48	47¼	48	— ¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	6	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Grun Air En 1g	6	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	3	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	26	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	1	35	35	35	— ½
Gulf Oil 1	24	48⅜	47¾	47¾	— ¾
Hack W pf4¼k	20	37	37	37	
Hall Print (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅞
Hamil Watch .60g	1	14	14	14	— ¼
Hayes Indust .15g	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	2	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl $	170	105	104⅞	105	
Heime pf (7)	10	172	172	172	+5
Hercules Motors 1	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Hires (CE) 1.20a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	2	13	13	13	
Holland Furn (2)	5	35	34	35	
Homestake Mining	9	38½	38	38½	
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	6	14¾	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	2	52	52	52	—1
Houston L&P 3.60	360	62¼	62	62	— ⅞
Houston Oil	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Howe Sound (3)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	4	2	2	2	
Hudson Bay (b2)	4	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Hupp Motor	14	1⅜	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	19	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Indpls P&L .90g	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	1	38	38	38	—1½
Inland Steel (3g)	5	71½	70¾	70¾	— ¾
Inspirat C Cop ¾ag	4	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Interchem Co 1.60	4	44¼	43¾	44	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ½ae	14	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	9	67¾	66¼	67	— ⅛
Int Harv pf (7)	40	174½	174½	174½	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1⅞	⅞	⅞	
Int Mineral Ch ½pg	3	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	27	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Int Paper	30	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Int Pap pf (5)	2	78½	78	78	
Int Ry Cen Am	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Int Ry pf 1¼ak	40	61	61	61	—1¼
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Int Tel & Tel	150	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	8	13¼	12⅞	13¼	— ⅛
Interst Dept S ¾ag	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Interwoven Corp ¼ge	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Island Crk Coal 1g	1	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
Jervis (WB) (.60g)	4	13¾	13½	13½	—1⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	2	2⅜	2⅜	32¼	— ⅛
Jewel Tea pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	—1
Johns-Manv 1½pg	8	84½	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
Jones & L Stl (2)	22	22¾	22¼	22¼	—

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Tax Revision Urged to Lure 'Risk Capital'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Revision of federal tax statutes to encourage return to a system of venturesome "risk capital" was proposed yesterday by Rep. Dewey (R) of Illinois as a means of reinvigorating and expanding private industrial enterprise after the war.

The Illinois member said also that loans by banks to local industries offered the most practical solution for reconversion of industry to peacetime operations, and he suggested a system of government guarantees on such loans.

These proposals were made in a letter to the House Naval Committee in which Mr. Dewey, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the Coolidge administration, gave his reply to the question as to how the reconversion problem can be met without "a gigantic WPA for industry."

Proposals Impractical

He described as impractical the various proposals that, in the renegotiation of war contracts, allowances be made for postwar reconversion reserves. The Naval Committee now is studying effects of the renegotiation law. The Ways and Means Committee, of which Mr. Dewey is a member, will open hearings Sept. 9 to determine whether revision of the statute is needed.

"Under existing taxes," he wrote, "whatever gain is realized on a risk is promptly taxed away and the tax system gives little compensation to whatever loss may be sustained. When the war terminates and returning soldiers are seeking jobs or are desirous of setting up new enterprises themselves, our tax system should be so amended that it will favor these adventurers in trade and industry instead of handicapping the initiative."

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C. I. O.) rallied his unions Saturday behind a revenue program reviving the idea of a $25,000 ceiling on inidividual incomes to offset what he termed "selfish minority" congressional demands for a sales tax.

Outlining the C. I. O.'s program in a letter to all of the organization's affiliates, Mr. Murray declared that Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee and Representative Disney (D-Okla.) of the House Ways and Means Committee "have already begun to campaign for a sales tax and opposition to any increased taxes for personal high incames or any increase in corporate taxes."

Congress rejected the salary limit earlier this year, passing a rider to an administration-favored measure to nullify President Roosevelt's order for the limitasonal high incomes or any increase law without his signature.

Senator George, on the sales tax issue, told reporters Saturday that "I don't think a sales tax could or would be passed unless the Administration recommended it."

Favors Sales Tax

Senator Radcliffe (D) of Maryland, a member of the finance committee, declared that he favored a sales tax and argued that the "poor man, those with moderate incomes and the rich all would be better off with it."

He expressed belief that such a sales levy "probably a little higher than 2 per cent" should be substituted for the victory tax.

Mr. Murray suggested income tax exemptions of $800 for single persons, $1,500 for married persons and $400 for each dependent to allow a $30-a-week couple "barely enough" to maintain "the health and productivity of the civilian population."

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in a legislative conference here, adopted a resolution yesterday terming the present income tax system "a rich man's tax," and demanding levying of taxes in "proportion to ability to pay."

A. F. Whitney, brotherhood president, said the resolution also favors elimination of sales taxes and establishment of a $25,000 limit on salaries.

Excess Reserves Show Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—Idle money in Federal Reserve member banks increased $90,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported and stood at $1,290,000,000 on Aug. 18. The banks during the week decreased their holdings of Treasury bills by $161,000,000.

Utility Executive

Kurkjian

L. Byron Cherry

Named a vice-president of the Jersey Central Power & Light Co. Mr. Cherry formerly was associated with the New York law firm of Reid & Priest. He has been serving as a special counsel for the company.

England to Purchase Exportable Surplus Of Argentine Beef

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced that, acting on behalf of the United Nations, it had completed with representatives of the Argentine Government the purchase of the exportable surplus of Argentine meat for two years ending Sept. 30, 1944.

During the past season shipments have been proceeding in anticipation of settlement terms. The purchase includes frozen, canned and dried meats.

The supplies will be allocated in accordance with the recommendations of a combined food board. Frozen and dried meat will be shipped mainly to the United Kingdom.

The ministry said it expected to hear from the Brazilian and Uruguayan governments in a few days in answer to similar proposals made to them.

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Minister of Agriculture Gen. Diego Mason, in announcing a new British-Argentine meat contract, said it was likely Great Britain was acting as a purchasing agent for the Allied Nations to take as much of Argentina's exportable surplus meat as shipping facilities will permit.

Making his announcement in a speech at the National Cattle Show, Mr. Mason indicated that under the contract the insistence of Argentine livestock raisers on a price increase had been satisfied, at least in part.

He said the new contract provides "reasonable prices which take into consideration the value of the produce" and declared that negotiations reached a "happy conclusion." He did not disclose the exact price to be paid.

Industry Urged To Convert Quickly To Provide Jobs

WASHINGTON (AP)—George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.), called upon American industry Saturday evening to get blueprints ready "without delay" for quick conversion to postwar production because "after the war we want to see the vast majority of jobs provided by private employers rather than by the Government."

Earlier in the week, the A. F. of L.'s publication, "Labor's Monthly Survey," called for joint union-management planning now for the creation of 12,000,000 new postwar jobs.

It asserted that 12,000,000 more jobs must be available than we provided in 1940 to "reach full employment for our own people."

Mr. Meany said that as "friends of the private enterprise system," the A. F. of L. had before it the duty "to tell the nation's industrialists in plain language that the American people—after fighting and bleeding and sweating to preserve the nation—cannot be expected to and do not intend to accept the misery of widespread unemployment for any protracted period of time."

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For a confidential discussion write to Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass.

Beef Shortage Threatens, Say Livestock Men

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Unless the confidence of livestock producers in the future is restored, the nation will face a serious shortage of beef this coming winter and spring, the Livestock and Meat Council predicts.

"Of major importance," the council said, "is the threat to the supply of beef which will be needed urgently—perhaps even desperately—by American fighting forces this winter and spring."

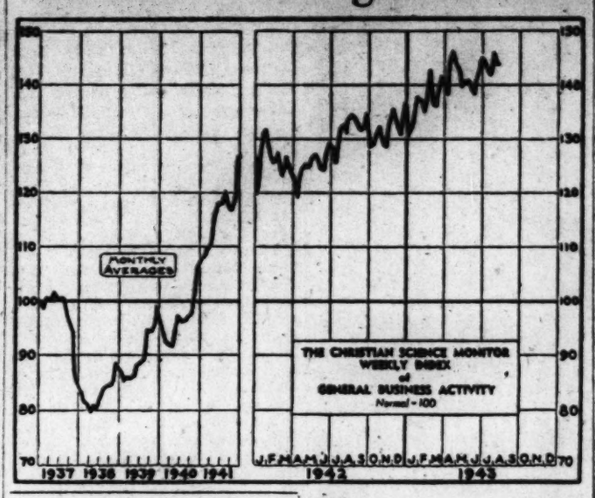
The council, composed of livestock producing and meat packing associations, said the shortage was developing because corn-belt farmers were not purchasing sufficient young cattle for feeding on farms and marketing later this year and early next year.

Corn-belt farmers, it said, had reduced their buying of feeders because "uncertainty" created by Government "regulations and orders" had made them unwilling to risk "suffering severe financial losses."

The council urged that the Government immediately put into more complete operation the principles of the meat management plan recommended by the livestock and meat industry. Its adoption, the council said, would restore "the confidence of producers . . . to a point where . . . they would be willing to continue . . . feeding cattle."

Under the meat management plan, the council said, "flexible prices would result from effective control of consumer demand through rationing," and "meat would be allowed to find its own price level."

Monitor Index of Business Remains Unchanged in Week


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY Normal=100
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1942
1943

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Hampton Fulmer, (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said he had asked the Office of Price Administration (OPA) for a copy of a confidential study which he said he understood showed that some "middlemen" are making profits of 200 to 500 per cent on farm products.

The Agriculture Committee, under a resolution passed by the House just before the summer recess, will begin this fall an investigation of the operations of wholesalers and other middlemen.

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity remained unchanged during the week ended Aug. 14 at 143.7 (prel.). This was just 10 points above the level for a year ago, 133.7 for the week ended Aug. 15, 1942.

Gains in two of the series were offset by a decline in the third. Electric power production again broke through to a new high level, both for actual output and after allowance for seasonal and trend increases.

Miscelleaneous freight carloadings recovered most of the previous week's loss, topping expectations for a seasonal gain.

Offsetting these gains was a greater-than-seasonal decline in bank debits outside New York City.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 14,* 1943	Aug. 7, 1943	Aug. 15, 1942
Combined index	143.7	143.7	133.7
Bk debits outside NYC	180.4	171.2	148.1
Elec power production	133.8	132.6	121.6
Misc carloadings	128.9	127.2	131.9

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market didn't do so well last week. After climbing up rather diffidently for four days it suddenly tumbled on Friday and dropped even lower Saturday, almost to the bottom of the summer break three weeks ago.

It was a rather surprising break, because during the earlier part of the week the market seemed to show slightly more volume on rises than on declines. However, Thursday's volume was the third smallest for the year, and so apparently the market decided that if it couldn't go up it would have to go down.

Principal influence again was the outlook for victory, and the chief question was "How soon will the war in Europe end?" The market had quite a flurry on the story that Winston Churchill, in a private talk, had ventured the guess "six months." This flurry ended when the story was denied. Rickenbacker's guess got some market attention also, that victory over the Germans would probably take a year.

By and large Wall Street's guess is for a victory considerably earlier than the public guesses being made by officials or other newsworthy people. The latter type of guess seem to have considerable mixture of propaganda in them, the idea being that the public ought to be discouraged from expecting too early a win.

Rickenbacker's statement was of interest in this respect, for he said that nothing short of a miracle could bring an earlier victory, but that a miracle is possible and he hinted at some terrific bad news for Germany now in the making, so that his facts were much more optimistic than his guess.

Public statements about the war effort are generally slanted, both in the press and on the air, to convey two things: (1) that the public is doing a wonderful job, and (2) that the public isn't doing anywhere near a good enough job.

Another worry of the market was over future taxes, though this was somewhat abated by the Army-Navy published opinion that in tax matters it is not wise to muzzle too severely the ox that treads out the corn. Also of course the coming Victory Loan drive will take a good many traders out of the market temporarily and also perhaps channel away some money.

The gold shares had a nice little flurry on the announcement of the Treasury's latest international stabilization fund plan. But it didn't last long. Putting gold teeth into the plan doesn't make it any more realistic. The United States has practically all the gold in the world, and the Treasury is, of course, worried lest the rest of the world want the poker game of international finance, which the United States' winning of all the chips practically brought to an end, to be resumed using something else besides gold for chips, or else resumed in pantomime without using any chips at all but just imaginary ones.

The similarity of the proposal to the old-fashioned slap-happy frontier banking methods which did so much to develop the West and disappoint Eastern investors, is rather marked. There was, for instance, the old dodge of having the founding stockholders pay in only a part of their subscription in gold, the rest in their own personal notes—which is all that a member government's own securities or currency would amount to. Then there was the stockholders' habit of paying in their subscription, then borrowing it out again, which is what members could do in the new stabilization fund. The directors of the fund have the large discretionary powers the old-fashioned banker had in a community which didn't care much about security but only about easy credit. Thus the fund would be available as a huge super-bank to take the creditor-countries' funds and lend them out to the debtor-countries until, of course, the one-way game was over and the debtors defaulted.

It is significant that the designers of the fund on both sides of the Atlantic obviously assume that the world of international trade and credit will revert after the war to the old prewar attitude in which the effort is to get markets rather than materials, the object is to stimulate exports rather than imports, and the way to do so is to depreciate one's currency in competition with other countries.

Hence the machinery is designed to tease, penalize, discourage, or bluster debtor countries out of such depreciation.

But the signs all point the other way. It looks as though nearly everybody round the globe, including China, Russia, Europe, Australia, South America and even perhaps the United States, will be more interested in getting hold of materials, machinery, and even of men, than in exporting them. This would put a premium on competitive appreciation, not depreciation of currencies, for if a country can jack the value of its currency up and force the value of other currencies down, it can buy so much the more for its money and goods.

The Treasury and the war bond committees are hard at work preparing for the big September war loan drive. Some people in the Treasury don't feel they got a very good break in April with certain parts of the financial press where Treasury statements and methods were rather severely criticized.

Six months' report of the Institute of Life Insurance on life company assets seems to indicate that the companies put every dollar of premiums they received into governments and then something more. The current boom in farm land and in real estate in some cities is enabling the companies at long last to get out of the real estate business and they are doing so with considerable speed.

(Mr. Fleming is heard each week over Station WEAF and NBC network on Saturday afternoon at 2:45 Eastern War Time in "The People's War," a discussion of prices, rationing, wages, manpower, and other economic aspects of the home front.)

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.3 P. C. In Week of Aug. 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the week ended Aug. 14 declines in prices for farm products and foods brought the general level of prices in primary markets down 0.3 per cent to the lowest point reached in nearly six months, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The all-commodity index is now at 102.7 per cent of the 1926 average.

Average prices for farm products declined 1.7 per cent during the week.

Food declined 1.4 per cent as a result of the decrease in prices for fresh fruits and vegetables.

(1926=100)	Aug. 14, 1943	Aug. 7, 1943	Aug. 15, 1942	P.C. Changes to Aug. 7, '43 from Aug. 15, '42
Commodity grps	144	147	143	+1.4
All commodities	*102.7	*103.9	96.9	+ 3.8
Farm products	*122.9	*125.0	117.7	+15.9
Foods	105.1	106.6	101.4	+ 4.6
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4	118.4	— 0.3
Textile products	96.5	96.5	96.5	+ 2.4
Fuel & light mtls	81.7	81.6	80.1	+ 2.5
Metal & products	*103.8	*103.8	103.9	— 0.1
Bldg materials	121	121.9	119.8	+ 1.7
Chem & allied	100.2	100.1	96.4	+ 4.0
House furnish gs	142	142	142	—0.1
Misc commod	92.4	92.2	89.4	+ 3.8
Raw materials	*123.3	*123.5	119.1	+ 3.4
Semimnfd artcls	92.8	92.7	92.6	+ .2
Manufact prods	100.0	*99.9	99.1	+ 0.9
Com other than farm products	*98.4	*98.3	97.3	+ 1.1
Com other than farm and foods	*97.3	*97.2	96.1	+ 1.3

*Preliminary

B. F. Goodrich Declares Dividend of 50 Cents

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock and $1.25 a share on the preferred. The former is payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 3 and the latter Sept. 30 to stock as of record Sept. 17.

The previous payment on the common was 25 cents.

Goodrich reported consolidated net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $5,573,879, equal to $3.49 per common share, compared to $3,103,087, or $1.59 per share in the same period last year.

CLASSIFIED

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Southworth Has Praise For Champs

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"I see by the papers that you're still in the first division," a baseball writer said to Billy Southworth.

The manager of the St. Louis Cardinals smiled and went on checking the line-up on the card Mike Gonzales had passed him. Then he handed it back to Mike.

"Yes, nobody else seems to want the top spot, so we might just as well keep it," said the Cardinal chief. "Things have been going pretty good for us."

Pitching Great

The reporter mentioned that he rarely had seen so many good southpaw pitchers on one ball club—Lanier, White, Brecheen and Brazle—and Southworth said: "Our pitching has treated us very well. In fact, it is one of the remarkable things about this ball club. Do you know that we have never had more than seven pitchers ready at any time this year? We lost Pollet; then White had to stop throwing. A while ago I had to send Gumbert home. His arm quit on him. I haven't any idea when White will be back. Gumbert is here, but still not in good shape."

The baseball writer suggested that the Cardinal infield, too, had held up well, despite the loss of Jimmy Brown.

"Yes," Southworth said. "Although you'd miss Brown even if he wasn't playing. He can spark a club by sitting on the bench. I'm sorry we had to lose him and I know he's making a good soldier. He couldn't miss.

Sander On First

"But young Klein has played grand ball at second base for us," Billy continued. "Remember, he kept Brown on the bench early in the season. Sanders has improved so at first base, the only place I've been able to use Johnny Hopp is in left field. Sanders is a real fine fielder. He makes that play to second base as well as any right-handed first baseman I've seen."

Southworth autographed a ball for a youngster who had gotten past the ushers and reached the dugout, then went on: "Have you noticed the improvement in Harry Walker? Danny Litwhiler isn't hitting, but you know he can. Musial has found his right spot in right field. He was out of place in left—any left-handed thrower is, as a matter of fact. Yes, that boy is some hitter. Nobody will catch him in this league."

No club in the National League has put on a better show at Braves Field than the Cardinals did yesterday, before about 20,000 customers. Their speed on the bases and in the field was beautiful to see, and at all times was the excellent handling of Southworth apparent. Al Brazle, a former Red Sox farmhand, breezed through the opener, 6-1, for his fourth straight Cardinal wip since coming up from Sacramento. In this game, Walker Cooper clouted a grand slam homer.

Harry Gumbert, whom Southworth mentioned as a question mark, started pitching the nightcap, and although he had to be relieved, was credited with the victory. Lou Klein had four hits for the day and sparkled at second base. He stole hits from both Tobin and Kluttz. The Redbirds, who this morning sported an untouchable 11½ game bulge on the field in the flag race, play singles here tomorrow and Wednesday.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Cardinals have captured 12 straight from the Braves . . . Cardoni made his debut on the mound for the Braves in the nightcap, pitching the no-run ninth . . . Connie Ryan needs a rest from his second base duties . . . The Red Sox disappointed their faithful by dropping a double-header at Cleveland—the first of four successive twin bills in that city . . . Jim Tabor returned to the line-up . . . Pete Fox stole his 23rd base . . . Joe Cronin answered those rumors which had him departing from the Red Sox to general manage the Senators by saying that his victory garden is too good to leave . . . Cronin's contract has two more years to run here and we doubt if Clark Griffith will pay him the kind of money Tom Yawkey is.

An Orange From the Teacher

Associated Press

Dartmouth Football Dressing-Room Scene

Head Coach Earl Brown (wearing dark jersey) gives each member of his Dartmouth College football squad an orange after every practice. This little idea of the former All-America Notre Dame end is followed regularly. The coach is shown at Hanover, N. H., Aug. 21, dishing out the oranges. The Navy V-12 program is furnishing many of the gridders for the Big Green eleven this fall.

Yankees Win

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (AP)—Joe Gordon's two run homer and Nick Etten's single, driving in two more tallies, gave the New York Yankees a 4-to-1 victory over the Tigers today in the morning game of a "swing shift" double-header. The second game was scheduled to start at 5:30 p. m. (E. W. T.).

Little Three Football Out Of Action for the Duration

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 23 (AP)—Obscured by greater events, hardly anyone has noticed that the Little Three—Amherst, Wesleyan and Williams—won't be playing football this fall for the first time since 1909.

Yet this oldest continuous triangular association for collegiate athletic competition in this country, which struggled intact right through World War I, can't be allowed to pass from the New England gridiron scene without a few tugs at the heart.

Would Have Kept On

If this little Ivy League, which operates entirely on a gentleman's agreement unencumbered by rules and regulations, could have kept on wihout interfering with the war effort, it would have done so, says its athletic heads.

But after taking inventory and noting the lack of student manpower, among other difficulties, the authorities at Amherst, Wesleyan and Williams took the only step possible, in their opinion, and ended intercollegiate football for the duration.

Williams Has Best

Suspension of competition leaves Williams with the best conference record, 17 Little Three titles during the 34 years of competition. Amherst follows with eight crowns and Wesleyan with five. Three times the league championship ended deadlocked.

Actually, the Amherst Lord Jeffs, Wesleyan Cardinals and Williams Royal Purple met each other back in the late eighties and early in the gay nineties, but it wasn't until 1909 that the Little Three began furnishing thrills and making history.

Line of Heroes

The three decades in which the little Ivy League occupied a prominent place in New England athletic annals produced a long line of heroes whose names rekindle warm memories.

Perhaps the greatest of them all were Benny Boynton of Williams and Hap Harmon of Wesleyan, headline names shortly after World War 1; but others whose gridiron exploits have been written in indelible ink in this traditional series include Wright, McLean, La Plante, Bodenhorn, Phillips, Toolan and Fowle of Williams; Mitchell, Bacone, Eustis, Dixon, Deetjen, Schlums, Daddario and Carrier of Wesleyan, and Goodrick, Zink, Gotlieb and Blood, of Amherst.

They were all good, and so was the Little Three.

Sammy Byrd Two-Letter Man in Sport

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Sam Byrd now is a two-letter man in major sports—baseball and golf.

The Philadelphian, who got the golf "bug" in 1936 when he won the annual baseball tournament in Florida, walked off with the top links crown of 1943 yesterday—the Chicago Victory National championship.

It was the first major title won by the ex-outfielder for the New York Yankees and Cincinnati Reds and established him as one of the top golfers in the country. It took Byrd seven years to really convince himself that he had the talent required to keep pace with the game's top tournament followers. His fellow pros began recognizing his ability last year when he won the Greensboro, N. C., open and finished fourth in the Augusta Masters.

Byrd, using a new putter obtained from Jimmy Demaret of Detroit as a potent weapon and displaying remarkable accuracy on the bottleneck fairways, whipped up a 72-hole total of 277, seven strokes under par for the tree-studded Beverly course. Craig Wood, the "duration" U. S. open champion, finished second with 282, while two Army men, Staff Sergeant Jim Turnesa of Staten Island, N. Y., and Private Chick Harbert of Camp Grant, Ill., placed at 283.

Byron Nelson wound up with 284 by taking a pair of 72's in yesterday's double round, but played some of the most inconsistent golf of his career. On the first 18 holes he carded seven birdies, five on the initial nine, but promptly nullified this fine effort with a double bogey 6 on one hole and a three-over-par 8 on another.

Paper States Sinkwich Out

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 23

The Augusta Herald said today that Frankie Sinkwich, Georgia's All-America football player, is being discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps at Parris Island this week because of physical disability.

Ken Keuper, a team mate, previously had been discharged because of a "football knee" the paper said.

Sinkwich, star of Georgia's 1941 Orange Bowl team and the 1942 Rose Bowl team, won the Heisemen Trophy last autumn as the nation's outstanding football player. He joined the Marine Reserves in 1942, and was called to active service in June, after graduation from Georgia.

Yankees and Detroit Draw Record Crowd for Season

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (AP)—Those dour characters who said last spring that baseball wouldn't get past July 4 should have spent yesterday at Briggs Stadium where a record 58,404 spectators saw a couple of American League teams 11 games apart collide in a double-header.

The party of the first part, the once invincible New York Yankees, kicked the ball around for 10 errors. The Detroit Tigers won twice to narrow the gap between the two clubs to an insignificant nine games. But the overflow crowd seemingly loved every minute of it and stayed in cramped seats for five hours.

"I guess this is the answer as to whether baseball should continue," declared General Manager Jack Zeller of the Tigers after all the cash was in the vault. "We figure nearly 10,000 were turned away. I wonder what we'd do if we really got into the thick of the pennant race."

Like other major league cities these days, Detroit is a good Sunday baseball town. The midweek attendance is down, probably because of the production demands at busy war plants, yet the Detroit club is above the half million mark pre-season estimates established as the goal to be met.

Coast Guard Books Tufts And Purple

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—The office of Lieut. Comdr. John S. Merriman, Jr., Athletic Director, has announced that the Coast Guard Academy has added Holy Cross and Tufts to its 1943 football schedule.

The game with Holy Cross will be played at Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 9 and the contest with Tufts is scheduled for Medford, Mass., on Oct. 30, with the possibility that it may be moved over to Sunday, Oct. 31.

The schedule:

Sept. 18, University of Conn., tentative; 25 Yale, New Haven.
Oct. 2, Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.; 9, Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.; 16 open; 23, University of Conn., (subject to transfer to Storrs if teams play only one game); 30 or 31, Tufts, Medford, Mass.
Nov. 6, Worcester Tech; 13, Brown, Providence, R. I.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	22	95	2	34	.304
Masi	164	21	45	2	22	.274
Holmes	462	57	126	5	51	.273
Nieman	247	30	63	5	34	.255
Farrell	134	8	34	0	10	.254
Kluttz	162	11	41	0	16	.253
Workman	433	53	110	9	53	.254
Wietelmann	393	25	95	0	36	.242
Barna	88	6	20	1	5	.227
Ross	204	25	46	5	22	.225
Ryan	382	41	74	1	19	.210
Joost	321	26	58	2	18	.181
Heitzel	66	4	11	0	4	.167
Poland	100	5	18	0	7	.165

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	69	7	23	5	20	.333
Partee	242	28	73	0	27	.302
Fox	446	53	132	2	38	.296
Culberson	288	35	81	2	30	.281
Newsome	292	30	80	1	15	.274
Doerr	464	60	122	15	59	.263
Metkovich	171	18	43	4	17	.251
Lupien	466	66	115	4	33	.247
Tabor	392	35	95	9	57	.242
Simmons	168	7	32	0	11	.206
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Lazor	114	11	22	0	7	.193
Conroy	82	10	15	1	6	.183
Peacock	81	4	13	0	4	.160

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	70	44	.614	
Detroit	60	52	.536	9
Washington	63	55	.534	9
Cleveland	59	53	.527	10
Chicago	59	56	.513	11½
Boston	55	61	.474	16
St. Louis	51	61	.455	18
Philadelphia	40	75	.348	30½

Results Aug. 22

Cleveland 6, Boston 0.
Cleveland 7, Boston 6. (13 inns.)
Detroit 12, New York 0.
Detroit 8, New York 3.
St. Louis 8, Washington 5.
Washington 4, St. Louis 2 (10 inns.)
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B
St. Louis	74	39	.655	
Cincinnati	64	52	.552	11½
Pittsburgh	63	55	.534	13½
Brooklyn	60	57	.513	16
Chicago	55	60	.478	20
Boston	51	61	.455	22½
Philadelphia	54	65	.454	23
New York	42	74	.362	33½

Results Aug. 22

St. Louis 6, Boston 1
St. Louis 5, Boston 1
Chicago 6, New York 2
Chicago 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 3
Cincinnati 20, Philadelphia 6
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 1
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 6

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Round-the-Clock Precision

IN RAZOR BLADES

FIVE BLADES for 25c

PROFESSIONAL Blades hit the mark every time. A bull's-eye for shaving satisfaction . . . no misses to leave rough spots or scraggy beard. They give a smoother, cleaner, longer-lasting shave.

Try PROFESSIONAL Blades today. You'll get Round-the-Clock performance, without an extra price premium for precision-made blades. And with proper care PROFESSIONAL Blades can be used *more* often.

Professional
PRECISION-MADE ★ RUST-RESISTANT
BLADES

Electro-tempered for toughness
Precision-honed for keenness and durability
Gold-steel finish for rust-resistance
Result: Cleaner, smoother, faster shaving!

Restaurants

CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
PURITAN ICE CREAM STANDS
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4807
897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine — 566 Congress Street

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Kbo 2155
and Braves Field . . . . . Bra 5600

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1240

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
20 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
386 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

PALACE CLEANERS
2601 MT. VERNON AVE.
1906 MT. VERNON AVE.
1124 KING STREET
1609 KING STREET
(Cash and Carry Stores)
400 PRINCE ST. — OFFICE
Delivery AL. 1206

GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 3583

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Choice Meats
JOSEPH E. CHAUNCEY
117 N. Royal Alex. 1860
Service Grocer

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Dial 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thornburg & Love
Furriers
Fine New Furs and Coats, also Cleaning, Glazing, Storage, Remodeling and Repairing
515 Boush St. Telephone 26809

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

★ *"It's Patriotic to Make Them Last"* ★
PEOPLE'S SHOE SERVICE
520 E. Broad St. Phone 2-8896
Hats Reblocked, etc.

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3123

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

DIXIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Utmost Distinction in Permanent Waving and Every Beauty Aid
We carry Revlon Nail Polish
30½ Capitol St. Phone Cap. 22-261

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

MIRIAM'S
East End Center for Women's & Children's Wear and Gifts
1599b Washington St. E. Phone 22-59

National Furniture Company
608-610 Virginia St. E. Phone 34345

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S *Oldest and Largest Department Store*
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Only the Best in Recapping and Vulcanizing
"Official Tire Inspector"
We service all makes of appliances.
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 5171

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

GREENE BEAUTY SALON
Lucy Mae Greene
Caldwell Building
Phone 21107
Huntington, West Virginia

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-4290, 8 to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

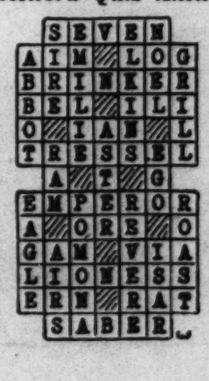
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Robinson's DEPARTMENT STORE
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

Crossword Quiz Answers



ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1121, 8 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

48 STARS
STAGE DOOR
CANTEEN
ELGIN THEATRE

Freiman's
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
73-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD E. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
478 Broadview Ave. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 3-6886
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1565 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HAzelrove 2167

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued from previous page)

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete shirt-care service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Try Borden's "GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 8671

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2513 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

QUEBEC
MONTREAL

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC
MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Of Course You're Buying Only What You Need!
That's what we expect of readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and we wish everyone else would do the same. To take care of what one has, and to buy only what one needs at a time is a patriotic duty. But when you do need Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes, we'll gladly serve you to the best of our ability as usual.
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
MEN'S WHITE FLANNELS
No Shrinkage No Yellowing
$1.00

Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield
MONTREAL
also Quebec. Toronto. Winnipeg

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1351 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

European Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE. Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold) 136 Lexham Gardens W 8. Western 4625

PERSONAL SERVICE

LONDON.—Lady pianist offers double bed sitting-room in return domestic help. 1197, London Rd., Norbury, S. W. 16. Pollards 1561.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. heating; quiet house, good position, Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Kens. 1561.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel PAD 6180 or York Street W 1

TUTORS

COACHING, Examinations, Modern Languages and Latin a speciality. R. O. Cercke, F. I. L., 33, Woodstock Avenue, Stoneleigh, Epsom, Surrey. (Ewell 2700).

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 397, Oxford St., London, W. 1. MAYfair 8867.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS And MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS REPAIRS

The House of Charles H. Baber LTD. for SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Save Coupons on Remodelling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained
151, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET W. 8
Western 5552

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Electrical Engineers
Hot Water and Gas Fitters
Sheffield Cutlers
37 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
LESLIE·H·EVANS
Lancaster House,
237/9 Sussex Gardens, W.2
TEL: PADDINGTON 7106

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) Ltd.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Barnacy and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
109 High Road, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
36 Broadway, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0083

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Davis STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

Eire

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

BUY YOUR COAL IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT at HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Switzer's
Circulating Library
Worked in conjunction with "Times Book Club." London Subscription from 22/- per annum
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton Street Dublin

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-1481 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Electric Railway Company
Serving Ottawa and Suburbs
Ottawa Transportation Commission
Serving Ottawa and Suburbs
Ottawa Electric Railway Company
Serving Ottawa and Suburbs

Ottawa Electric Railway Company
Serving Ottawa and Suburbs
Ottawa Transportation Commission
Serving Ottawa and Suburbs
Ottawa Electric Railway Company
Serving Ottawa and Suburbs

Ottawa Electric Railway Company
Serving Ottawa and Suburbs
Ottawa Transportation Commission
Serving Ottawa and Suburbs
Ottawa Electric Railway Company
Serving Ottawa and Suburbs

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — Daily Features Page — Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun— By Corka

"Hey there, Cubberly—you've won this medal for the best foxhole!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Bicycle Tail-Lamp Serves Soldiers?

Among the more than 200 peacetime Westinghouse lamps that have been pressed into military service is the bicycle tail-lamp, which is now being used on parachutes.

A lamp and a small dry cell fastened to each cargo parachute make it easier for paratroops to locate supplies dropped to them at night.

The same lamp and battery combination, fastened to a life preserver, aids a swimmer to find it in the dark.

If Any of the Stars, Besides Our Sun, Have Planets?

One astronomical fact which would seem, offhand, to be quite impossible to ascertain is that of the existence of a planet revolving around one of the pinpoints of light that we call stars.

However, evidence has been produced which indicates that a certain double star in the Northern Cross has a planet with a mass about 16 times that of Jupiter.

It was observed that there were irregularities (perturbations) in the orbits traveled by the two suns that make up the double star. The only explanation for these deviations from the normal expected path in which the two suns circle about one another would be the existence of another celestial body near enough and heavy enough to pull one or both suns out of their orbit by the force of gravitational attraction. Thus one of the suns making up this particular double star must have a planet.

The planet, like those in our own solar system, is non-luminous, and it is not likely that it will ever be seen with any type of telescope now in use, but from the actions of its parent sun astronomers have computed its orbit and find that its "year" is equal to 4.9 of our earth years and that it travels a very lopsided path.

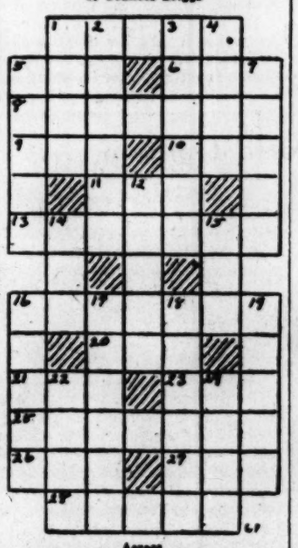
How Much a New-Born Elephant Weighs?

According to the National Zoological Park, an elephant at birth weighs from 160 to 200 pounds, approximately.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—How many things are there in a hebdomad?
5—Purpose.
8—What is the full nautical record of a ship's voyage?
9—What little Dutch boy is hero of well-known child's tale?
10—What is a tree of India with orange-like fruit?
10—What river of Asia flows to Lake Balkhash?
11—What is the Gaelic form of John?
12—Who is a gentleman attendant to Lady Anne in Shakespeare's "Richard III"?
16—King of England is —— of India.
20—Native metal.
21—What is a herd of whales called?
22—By way of.
25—What would you call the mother of "thing of beauty"?
26—Sea eagle.
27—What creature accompanied frog to see Mrs. Mooney, according to Mother Goose?
28—What is an arm skin to the sword?

Down

1—Male parent of a horse is called what?
2—What is one of famed quintuplets?
3—What is a city of West Virginia?
4—What is first name of author of "Private Lives"?
5—Who is the superior or head of an abbey for men?
7—That which is broiled on a gridiron is what?
13—What is the Christmas daisy?
14—What creature carried Phrixus to Colchis?
15—Debt.
16—What is the "bird of the broad and sweeping wing" of Percival's poem?
17—What city of California was named for a Roman goddess?
18—What American patriot was a silversmith by trade?
19—Would you plant, roast, or spend an Embden?
20—Beholden.
24—City of Landshut, Germany, is on what river?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Meyer, René (rē-nā' mī'-yär') — Minister of Merchant Marine and Communications in the cabinet of the French Committee for National Liberation.

Ricci, Umberto (ōōm-bĕr'-tō rēt'-chē)—Italy's new Minister of the Interior, succeeding Bruno Fornaciari appointed by Marshal Badoglio.

Serrano, Horacio (ō-rä'-syō sĕr-rä'-nō) — Chile's Minister of Agriculture.

Sosnkowski, Gen. Kazimiers (kä-zē'-myĕsh sōs'-'n-kŏf'-skē)—Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces.

Stanczyk, Jan (yän stän'-chik)—Minister of Labor and Social Welfare in the cabinet of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bolkhov (bŏl-kŏf')—City of Russia, near Orel.

Castellammare di Stabia (käs-tĕl'-läm-mä'-rä dē stä'-byä) — Italian shipyards near Naples.

Karachev (kä'-rä-chŏf')—Town of southwestern Soviet Russia.

Lipari (lip'-ä-rē; or lē'-pä-rē)—Island group, and its main island, off the southern coast of Italy, seized by the U. S. Navy.

Palinuro (pä'-lē-nōō'-rō)—Cape of the Calabrian Peninsula, southern Italy.

Poltava (pŏl-tä'-vä) — City of the Ukraine region, Soviet Russia.

Salerno (sä-lĕr'-nō)—Italian railroad city south of Naples.

Stromboli (strŏm'-bō-lē)—Key island off southern Italy, seized by the U. S. Navy.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Quotation

Wisdom is the right use of knowledge. To know is not to be wise. . . . But to know how to use knowledge is to have wisdom.

—SPURGEON

In Lighter Vein

What's That Again?

Stranger: "Can you give me a job, mate?"

Foreman: "A job is it? Wal, I've got a man here today that ain't come, an' if he don't turn up tomorrow, Oi'll send him away an' take you on."

Solution

Sam Horne, who operates a fruit stand in Knoxville's famous old Market House, grew tired of prospective customers squeezing his cantaloupes and perishables to determine if they were sufficiently ripe. Too much rot followed such tactics.

So he placed a box of Irish potatoes on his pile of peaches with this sign: "Squeeze the Potatoes." Now a lot of people see the sign, stop, squeeze the potatoes, but fail to get the point.—A. P.

Defying Gravity

A pilot who had bailed out in North Africa was coming down when he was amazed to see another man with his parachute going up.

"Hi, there!" he shouted. "What's happening to you?"

"It's all right, old man," came the reply. "Mine's a tent. It's windy down below."—Exchange.

A Verse for Today . . .

By works a man is justified, and not by faith only.—JAMES 2:24

Monitor Camera Club from J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, Eng.

Dean Swift's Cradle

The rocking of this tiny cradle, now in Brede Church, Sussex, once lulled to sleep the author of "Gulliver's Travels." It is safe to say, however, that the little occupant never felt the warmth from a steam radiator such as appears in the background of the picture. Dean Jonathan Swift was born in 1667, and wrote his famous satire around 1720.

NEWS ITEM— SOME ANNOUNCEMENTS WERE MADE IN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

WE PLAN TO BOMB, BURN AND RUTHLESSLY DESTROY THE PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE FOR CREATING THIS WAR
BRACKEN IN CANADA
OUR NEW SECRET WEAPON AGAINST AERIAL WAR IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
THE NEW SECRET WEAPON
GOEBBELS IN GERMANY
KISKA OCCUPIED
EARLY IN WASHINGTON
POOP
L.F. van Zeun
VICTOR IN ITALY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just One of of Those Things* By LE PELLEY

I HOPE YOU WEREN'T PLANNING TO THROW THAT RIPE TOMATO AT ME.
NO... OH NO.. CERTAINLY NOT !!!
I WAS JUST GOING TO TOSS IT OVER THE FENCE...
AH... A TOMATO
POOP TOO RIPE
TUBBY... LISTEN TO REASON !
WAIT TILL I GET HOLD OF YOU...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thanks!* By RODGERS

I felt like sleeping late this A.M., but as usual Uncle George's rooster woke me up at dawn—
"You'd think that chap would let a fellow sleep once in a while," I grambled—
And I was all set to tell him just how inconsiderate he was—
But would you believe it? After a few sniffs and a couple of turns around my doghouse—
I marched over and thanked him for getting me up early on a grand day like this!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Everything Under Control, Except Claudette* By THE HAGERS

"Miss Lilly Duck invited me," Said Claudette, "to her silver tea."
Matilda helped Claudette select A hat and bag that looked correct.
"Just one thing more: please don't forget That ladies use no slang, Claudette."
"Right on the beam—this old hep cat—And everything is jake, Aunt Mat!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia Is a Partner

If Washington, London and Quebec seemed to be forgetting Russia, the Nazi "withdrawal" from Kharkov and Maxim Litvinoff's withdrawal as Ambassador to the United States have jogged their memories. Of the two the fall of the Ukrianian capital is getting less attention than the diplomatic shift.

So much is unclear about both the military and political situations that wise observers will not jump to hasty conclusions. Last winter when Kharkov fell to the Russians it was assumed that they would then be able to drive to the Dnieper. This time the typewriter strategists will not leap so fast. For recently the Nazis have thrown powerful reinforcements into the Kharkov area and the Red Army has appeared to have lost its momentum. Moreover within two weeks the autumn rains are expected.

The recall of Mr. Litvinoff from Washington, following so shortly the departure of Ambassador Maisky from London, has been widely interpreted as a slap at Britain and the United States. And many Americans are recalling that in 1939 when Mr. Litvinoff was ousted as Foreign Commissar, it was the signal for the making of the Hitler-Stalin pact. But history is unlikely to repeat itself so precisely. Russia would now have far greater difficulty making peace with Germany than she did even in achieving a benevolent neutrality in 1939.

If there is unofficial uneasiness now it should not be allowed to build up suspicions or hatreds. Plans reported from Quebec for increased British-American shipments of war materials to Russia do not bespeak any lack of official confidence. But Moscow's moves may easily be intended to push Britain and America into more active aid to Russia, not merely with materials but with a second front that might pull off the "fifty divisions" of Nazis which the Russian press keeps talking about.

We cannot be sure that Joseph Stalin has merely indulged in a calculated display of temper. Last year when he was calling for a second front he knew the North African drive was coming and later expressed warm appreciation for it. But we can be sure that Russia is far from satisfied with the present situation. Adding to old misunderstanding, American officials recently prevented the Russian Ambassador to the Exile Governments from going to Algiers to establish contacts with the French National Committee.

Moreover, there are reasons to believe that from Moscow it often appears that the United States and Britain are trying to follow the old Chamberlain policy of pitting Germany and Russia against each other until both are exhausted. Moscow is very conscious that British-American operations have only engaged 7 per cent of the Axis combat forces in Europe. It underestimates the air and sea blows the western Allies have delivered and is naturally highly aware of the terrific sacrifices Russians have made in a common cause.

But the fact that the cause is a common one is the largest factor in present equations. The fact that hopes for preserving the peace rest so heavily on recognition of this continuing common interest should cause Britons and Americans to make the present concern about Russia an impetus not to suspicion but to fresh efforts to establish fuller understanding and better bases for agreement.

Brake on Land Gambling

The farmer's memory is the best guarantee that the Nation will not see a boom in farm-land prices comparable to the perpendicular rise in the last war. OWI recently reported that farm-land values rose 9 per cent in the last 12 months, more than during the previous 20 years, but pointed out that values are still below the 1914 average.

During the last war many farmers gambled in land and learned a hard lesson as average prices of United States farms declined from $10,284 in 1921 to $4,825 in 1935. Indications of a better present situation are that farmers reduced their mortgages last year by $360,000,000, three times the average of the preceding three years.

Even with low interest rates, many Midwestern land buyers are paying cash. In the last three months of 1942, half of the land bought in the North Central States involved no mortgages at all. In Northern Plains States only 18 per cent involved mortgages.

A combination of factors has functioned to hold down speculative buying: manpower shortage, gas rationing, and lack of new machinery. But if farmers are tempted to take a flyer, their memories should act as a brake.

A Good Appointment

It would have been difficult for Goveronr Saltonstall to find a Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts meeting greater general approval than the capable superintendent of schools in Newton, Julius E. Warren.

Mr. Warren comes to the State's highest education office with a wide experience as a teacher and public school administrator not only in Massachusetts but in Vermont, New York State, and Ohio. His progressive record in Lakewood, Ohio, brought him wide prominence and caused the city of Newton to seek his services in 1934.

The selection of Mr. Warren is a case of the job seeking the man. Although many sought the $9,000 a year position the Governor's choice was not one of them. He was named by the Governor after Mr. Saltonstall had sought the advice of a number of educational leaders who endorsed him. It is understood that retiring Commissioner Walter F. Downey highly approved of the choice for his successor.

Teachers and others interested in the vital problem of education who regretted Mr. Downey's decision to return to his former post as headmaster of Boston English High School welcome Mr. Warren as an able successor. They expect him to take his place beside such other distinguished holders of the office as Mr. Downey and the well-remembered Payson Smith. Immediate approval of the Governor's selection is expected when the Executive Council meets on Wednesday.

Women Leaving Factories

America's manpower problem seems to go through stages and phases. The current OWI forecast that 750,000 additional workers will be needed on the farms during the peak of the harvest season is completely understandable. The only wonder is a greater number will not be required, considering the working farm force now numbers above 11,000,000 and that the seasonal upturn is always large.

But one other phase is unexpected: the reported wholesale exodus of women from war factories. The reason for this may lie in the recent happier tone of war news. Many women took jobs in war plants only because of the national emergency, and now, mistakenly believing they are no longer acutely needed, are refocusing on their homes.

While this may answer fears of those who wondered if women would relinquish factory jobs in the postwar era, it has distinctly negative effect on the war effort at this moment. The recent statement of War Mobilizer Byrnes, and any realistic assessment of the military picture, should serve to convince women leaving war plants that great quantities of war goods may yet be needed to accomplish complete victory.

There is some feeling in Washington that the only answer to this and other aspects of the manpower problem is a national service act. In the case of women, its application would be limited. Many would doubtless be exempt from such a law anyway because of family responsibilities. And for the others, a law cannot substitute for that inner conviction of necessity for service expressed in busy efficiency.

More needs to be known about this trend of women away from the war factories. Has the Government, or its armed services, made sufficient, or intelligent enough, efforts to convince these women their work is vitally needed? Has management supplied working conditions that do not impose undue hardship, or that take into account these are not laborers with fully developed work habits? For example, some plants have found short shifts for housewives have been better. Is the work rewarding in that participants can see some tangible contribution to the war effort resulting?

Has a distinction been made clear to the worker between some types of war work, with its stops and spurts and changes, and normal peactime factory production? Are communities co-operating by supplying nurseries and off-hour shopping facilities?

The replies to these questions probably suggest answers to some of the reasons women leave work. They imply need for careful thought on the part of worker, employer, and community, not just imposition of another law.

The War Production Board wants to collect millions of pounds of waste paper. Well, we have always consigned ours to the WPB (Waste Paper Basket) including many of the countless forms from the Washington WPB itself.

Well, if frost *had* to get the peach crop, this year of no hands to pick it anyhow was as good a year as any.

Kiska Recaptured

'The Innate Kindness of Human Beings'

(Excerpts From North Africa Letters From First Lieut. Margaret W. Sydel, of Oakland, Calif., an Army Nurse)

Don't know whether I can see through the dust to write but I can try. I think the temperature must be about 150! . . .

We see a lot of the British and whatever mistakes they have made in the past they have paid for. They are simply tops; my admiration knows no bounds. So to all who will listen, please say that were it not for the British, you'd probably be wondering what night the Nazis would visit you. They are fine soldiers. . . .

One of the British units entertained our Field Hospital at a dinner and it was grand. The Commanding Officer told me the morale had gone up 100 per cent among his officers!

I am going to a French dinner tonight. Three of us are being dined by some French General and staff. Neither the French nor the English have women anywhere near the front; so they think we nurses who travel with the American soldiers are simply wonderful! And how abused we would feel if we weren't allowed to go! . . .

We go 21 miles to take a bath every two days. It is a famous Spa in this part of the world and has sunken baths and the water is piping hot mineral water.

We've not had a newspaper for ages and our mail is completely lost, so we do feel like orphans! There's nothing like a letter from home to pep us up. . . .

(Later) Sunday my formal caught up with me! I can't think of anything I need less. . . .

Had a super dinner with the French General. Quite something to remember. He reminded me of my father—a shorter man but his facial appearance surely would be comparable. He had more vitality and seemed young for so high a rank. He spoke no English so we had an interpreter and got along very well. When it came time to leave he asked for one of my insignia to wear as a good luck charm. In return, he gave me his ribbon decorations, one of which is the highest award France can give—and very few have it. An English-speaking French officer told me that it is really valuable, so I have a "charm" to bring home with me. . . .

I know that when I get home I will undoubtedly pull my blankets off and sleep on the floor and put all my food in one of Dinah's dishes and eat sitting on the floor from my lap! I had an occasion recently to sleep on a mattress and I couldn't sleep! . . .

We feel very bitter about the strikes and can't understand what the American people are thinking about to let such a thing exist for even 24 hours. We are so dependent on our manufactured products and our boys over here have so very little. . . .

It's really too bad that the American people can't feel a little of the "comrade" spirit that exists between the Allied people over here. We came into one camp late in the afternoon and had no food. In the shortest time imaginable a near-by British unit heard of our plight and they brought bread and steaming pans of pork pie and tea (Oh, boy! how they can make it!). And another American unit called back their K. P.'s and prepared more food. It takes a "fundamental" life like this . . . to bring out the innate kindness of human beings. . . .

I doubt any of us can be what we were before this war; already there's something gone. And if we can step out of this existence back to the old one, we will indeed have returned through the looking glass.

Wish that I might walk in on you and sit by you and talk for hours and—well—just be home! But my grand bunch of girls and even myself are good soldiers, so we carry on—smiling and singing all the time. PEG

Mirror of World Opinion

Tomato Technique

There are two schools of thought about the proper cultivation of tomatoes. One school advocates pruning to a single stalk and staking it. The other lets the vines run rampant over a frame. There is a third school, but it is not a school of thought. Its practice is to let the vines wander over the ground, which does away with thought, and generally with the tomatoes.

Both legitimate schools have experienced champions. It would be the part of folly to take sides. But one thing can safely be said even in the presence of the most ardent spokesman of the rampant method—the gardener who trims to a single stalk and ties to a stake gets more smell out of his tomatoes than the other fellow.

It is not the smell of the tomato itself, which is quite different. It is the smell of the foliage and sap. Of course, the rampant partisan will get some of it, even if he just stands by his frames on a hot day and inhales. But he will not get it in full richness like the man who clips off the side shoots and extra stalks, gets the sap on his hands and ties the stalk to its stake week after week as it ascends.

No use trying to describe this smell. Did anyone ever succeed in describing an odor? An unknown odor remains unknown till your own nose experiences it. But the odor given off by well grown tomato vines in the summer sun is something those who do know it never forget. It is not a perfume, for there is no sweet in it. But there is no sour, either. It is racy, with a little bitterness. In fact, it is the smell of a tomato vine.

Of course, the pruner gets his hands black, but not so black as a cranberry picker, and it easily washes off. He also has an opportunity at each stake to count the number of fruits on the stalk and to gloat over their swelling contours and the red that is blushing them. He can nip off a few leaves to let in more sun and hasten the ripening. He can quicken the action of his salivary glands in pleasant anticipation as he prunes, ties, and smells. It is easy to see why the other school of cultivation does not appeal to him.—*Boston Herald.*

A Saloonkeeper's Fears

A prosperous saloon keeper came into our office recently heavy hearted. He freely admitted he was witnessing too vividly the results of his business and swore he would get out of it. He said he had been born into the business, never knew any other business but feared for America because of the business. Thought he could stand it for a while longer if he did not have to throw so many drunken women out. Throwing drunken men out seemed to bother him less. He wondered what would happen to the children of the future if so many women, even grandmothers, were going to "take to drink."

Drunkenness is a disease . . . caused by influence, environment and alcohol. Some of the influence is not intended to be harmful, it is born rather of a type of friendliness. There is a deeper cause however back of this, born of acquisitiveness and developed through suggestion, propaganda, and advertising. It appeals from the billboard, the advertising page, and the society column "Cocktail" this and "Cocktail" that. How the money changers in the directors' rooms of the liquor business must marvel at the power of suggestion. To be hypnotized the subject naively freely places himself, herself, at the disposal of the hypnotist and does what he suggests. How naively, freely, this is being done in America at the suggestion of the liquor interests. Whatever America does, it does in a big way. We surmise many grow anxious about their own influence on their children.

Perhaps the saloonkeeper in question is right, that there is danger to America in what is going on. If so, [what about] a little legislation to the point of the State using 10 per cent of the license money (or about the percentage the distillers use for advertising, whatever it is) to counter-advertise and to educate, billboard for billboard? "Similia similibus curantur." It might pay the country well to do this, for anything that weakens any country or race makes that country or race easier victims for an adversary. It is said that the Japs provide opium liberally to the Chinese of the conquered provinces, of course to make the people easier to rule while they slumber.—*Detroit Medical News.*

Is Kiska Token of a New Alliance?

An Intimate Message From Quebec

By Roscoe Drummond

The combined American-Canadian reoccupation of Kiska, following the ignominious flight of the last remnant of Japanese troops from the North American continent, is more than a military operation; it is a political event of first importance. It is both symbol and token of a new alliance to come between Canada and the United States and is so construed by the Canadian Government and the Canadian people today.

It represents the first time Canadian Home Service troops—men who have not specifically volunteered for overseas duty—have been used in action.

It testifies to the determination of the Canadian Government to stand as a co-defender of the entire Western Hemisphere.

It forecasts a continuously larger role for Canada as a Pacific power and gives assurance that Canada will participate in the Pacific war in a major way before the fighting comes to an end.

This joint American-Canadian undertaking points to political future equality as much as it illustrates the thoroughness of the present American-Canadian military collaboration.

It is an earnest of things to come because when Canadian and American troops fight side by side—beyond the territorial limits of Canada—to preserve the integrity of the Western Hemisphere in war, it suggests that Canadian and American statesmen are ready to work side by side to secure the Western Hemisphere in peace.

To the United States, Canada is a paramount ally in whatever regional system of Western Hemisphere security shall emerge from this war. Canada, heretofore aloof, physically at least, from active association in the Pan American Union, is today fighting the battle of Pan-American security. It is America's nearest British neighbor; it is America's closest link with the British Commonwealth, of which it is a powerful and influential member. Because its interests are vitally linked both to the British Commonwealth and to the United States, Canada can be an invaluable ally in the peace structure of the future. It intends to be. The joint reoccupation of Kiska is an expression of that purpose.

The United States is fortunate in its neighbor. So is Canada. The feeling of identical interests and mutuality of trust has never been so high. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King greatly contributed to that feeling.

The Canadian people will never forget that twelve months before war was to overtake the British Commonwealth in Europe and nearly three years before Japan was to strike in the Pacific, President Roosevelt stood on Canadian soil, in the city of Kingston, and declared, "The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give you the assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other Empire."

Two days later, Prime Minister King reciprocated with the declaration that Canada recognizes it as an obligation to see to it that, "should the occasion ever arise, enemy forces should not be able to pursue their way either by land, sea, or air, to the United States across Canadian territory."

The enemy did not reach Canadian territory but after Japan reached out to bomb Pearl Harbor, Canada was at war with Japan two hours before Congress had itself declared war and today Canadian forces by land and sea and air have joined causes with the United States to drive the Japanese invaders from the Western Hemisphere.

This is discharging a pledge with an undeclared dividend of good measure.

Last week also signalized the third anniversary of the Ogdensburg Declaration made by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King in 1940 when they established the Permanent Joint Defense Board of the two countries to act as a special general staff in the defense of Northern North America.

Since 1940, joint projects planned by this board have been undertaken by Canada and the United States separately and together. Its most celebrated project is the Alaska Military Highway, correlating land transport with a chain of Northwestern air bases already built by Canada. Many other vital military works in the common strategy of North American defense have been completed but cannot yet be disclosed.

Mr. King told the Canadian people Saturday: "Canada welcomes the opportunity to serve as a link between Great Britain and the United States." Canada is proving to be a very solid link.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Simplicity of True Christianity

Recently, the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his satisfaction that a sense of fellowship had grown up among the churches.

I cannot help wondering how many Christians have stopped to ask themselves the reason for lack of fellowship.

After nearly 2,000 years of the Christ teaching so many superstructures of human opinion or belief have been erected on the simple and practical foundation laid by Christ Jesus that humanity is confused and puzzled as to which of the many creeds most nearly approaches what Christ Jesus enunciated as a knowledge of God which enables humanity to solve every problem through spiritual means.

If we want a better world we need to have, not only a Christian foundation, but a simple and demonstrable superstructure of teaching which all can understand and practice.

To accomplish this, we surely need to surrender human opinion or belief about God and to know or understand the spiritual laws taught by Jesus.

The following statement of Charles P. Steinmetz, one of the world's foremost electrical engineers, may be of interest in regard to this subject: "I think the greatest discovery will be made along spiritual lines. Some day people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and the spiritual forces which as yet have hardly been guessed at."

London, England — N. LUXMOORE (Lieut.-Colonel, Retired)

"On Teaching a Calf to Drink"

The article in The Christian Science Monitor under the above caption stirred my feelings a good deal. I feel so sorry for the thousands of misunderstood and abused "wabbly-legged, big-eyed, curious, soft-furred little tykes" that are treated as though they are the incarnation of an evil spirit or spirits of stubbornness, etc. There is not a single evil thing about them. They are the most loving little creatures that can be found. The trouble is that we are so brutally dumb about handling them. We never think of things from the point of view of the calf. One of the chief impulses is to put up his nose when he feels something touch the top of his head or nose, and to investigate with that nose till he connects with one of the "faucets" from which he gets his food.

The tendency of any new-born animal is to run away from any approaching object, so it may be necessary to let him back himself into a corner. But never, never, NEVER get straddle of his neck and push his head down. Wet your fingers with the warm milk and gently get into the calf's mouth and lead his nose down a little into the milk. Work with nature's tendencies, not against them.

Spokane, Wash. — A. D. GRIFFIN

Soldier Employment

Pardon me if I question the sincerity and unselfishness of those who claim that business—industry, private initiative and enterprise—will take care of postwar employment, returned soldiers and every other employable.

Business has never fully taken care of employment. A problem that has been with us at least one hundred years, unemployment has increased in acuteness with the increase of population and industrialization, and decrease of public lands. There have been four major panics, leaving demoralization in their wake, 1874, 1894, 1907, and 1929. Business did not give full employment to returned soldiers from World War No. 1.

Pardon me again if I have misunderstood business spokesmen, but the idea I got is that many of them have held all along that a certain degree of unemployment is necessary to the success of their economic theories. That is, "the workers should seek the job, rather than the job seeking the worker." Fearing loss of his job and doubting his ability to get another, an employee is more efficient. With unemployed always on hand to be drawn upon, employers will not bid against each other, with higher wages possibly resulting; but job-seekers will bid against each other, with possible lower wages resulting. A recurrent Tobacco Road and Grapes of Wrath era simply doesn't fit in with true Americanism. GEORGE L. PAYNE

Dallas, Texas

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